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In Dyspepsia take PALGIN
QUICK RELIEF
EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»

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IN April of 1955, thirty African and Asian States met at Bandung in an atmosphere of both bitterness and exultation to celebrate the end of colonialism. Israel was not invited to that conference. The dominant atmosphere at the meeting was one of virulent resentment against the white nations who were held to blame for the system of oppression under which two vast continents had suffered for so long. Nasser was in his element as one of the world's great apostles of hatred; he claimed that he had placed a noose around Israel. This country seemed indeed to have reached the nadir of its fortunes and its hopes; it was one thing to feel confident of our ability to withstand the aggression of our Arab neighbours, it was quite another to be rejected by so many countries of Africa and Asia.

FROM BANDUNG TO REHOVOT

During the past two weeks, delegates from forty lands have attended a conference at Rehovot devoted to the role which science can play in the advancement of new states. Many of them were statesmen, educators and other leaders from the emergent countries. The theme was not one of hatred but of hope; the enemies condemned by the Rehovot Declaration of 1960 were not colonial powers but poverty, ignorance, the anopheles mosquito and the tsetse fly. Furthermore the Conference closed yesterday with decisions that are designed to lead to practical measures aimed at achieving a golden age in Africa and Asia.

What brought about this change between Bandung and Rehovot?

Perhaps the basic explanation lies in the rapid adjustment of the leaders of new states to the changed situation arising from their countries' political freedom. They learnt very quickly that, while liberty is indeed dear to all men, and, once attained, must be guarded with perpetual vigilance, it cannot resolve the problems of poverty and blight. As one delegate to the Rehovot Conference succintly summed up the situation, "You can put up your flags on your annual Independence Day, but you will not be free from colonialism until you have overcome your economic and social difficulties."

Israel made the same discovery in 1948 and has reason to be proud of the way in which she has faced her formidable difficulties. The leaders of the new states felt they could emulate the achievements of a country so poorly endowed by Nature. In their determination to end poverty, they have become increasingly impatient of old feuds and of a burning look at the past. They are not concerned with quarrels as much as with irrigation and health. In this spirit they came to Rehovot to seek combined action against man's real enemies, and the concluding sessions indicate that many of them found what they were seeking.

Indeed, it is worth noting that the old Bandung antipathy to the former Imperial powers, as well as to Israel, has completely disappeared among the leadership, although it may still obtain on other levels. The great scientists of the western world who attended the Conference, like Israel, showed that they are entirely disinterested in their anxiety to share with the less fortunate countries. The end of colonialism has made it possible, perhaps paradoxically, for the rich countries to help the poor without being suspected of patronage or dishonesty, at least in this field of technical assistance.

Israel did not initiate the Rehovot Conference in the hope of tangible diplomatic gains. It may well be that one or more of the many friends present may be against us on a vote or may not invite us to a cocktail party. Diplomacy is hard business quite outside the ambit of the past fortnight's discussions in the Wix Auditorium of the Weizmann Institute. But Israel's true role and her true friendships will emerge in the countries where Israel technicians will join in the common fight against jungles and deserts and in laboratories shared with friends from abroad.

Indeed, the final feeling emerging from the Conference yesterday was one of great optimism. If humanity can get through the next 20 years without catastrophe, we will inherit a world of wonders beyond the wildest dreams of the Utopians. Time is on the side of the Rehovot Programme and against the hatred that was implicit at Bandung.

Olympics Open With Parade Of 84 Countries

ROME. — The 17th Olympic Games opened here on Thursday in intense heat and amid colourful pageantry before a crowd of close to 100,000 in Rome's new Olympic Stadium.

Under a scorching sun with temperatures in the 90's (Fahrenheit), the sporting elite of 84 nations — 4,300 men and women — marched past Italian President Gronchi, dipping their flags in salute.

The parade was led by the Greeks, an honour granted them each Olympiad as the founders of the modern games. Then came the nations of the world in alphabetical order. The Italians, as the host nation, brought up the rear.

The Chinese Nationalist team which had to parade under the name of Formosa, marched with two placards, one with the word "Formosa" and the second reading "Under Protest." The International Olympic Committee was responsible for making it parade as Formosa. The 30-man team looked grim. The Italian Olympic Committee Press Service referred to them as "China-Formosa."

Israel's group wore blue gabardine suits and white hats.

FIRST RESULTS

The first contest of the tournament was a flyweight boxing match in which P. Carnpisi of Italy outpointed F. Kisolka of Uganda.

In the bantamweight bout, Jerry Armstrong of the U.S. beat Stoyan Petrov, of Bulgaria.

In waterpolo, Yugoslavia beat Holland 7:1 and Japan drew 3:3 with the U.A.R. *(AP, Reuter)*

Powers 4 Hours Alone with Wife

MOSCOW (UPI). — Mrs. Barbara Powers visited her husband in his jail cell in private for more than four hour on Wednesday, it was disclosed yesterday.

The surprise visit came as an interlude in her efforts to win his freedom.

Francis Gary Powers, the convicted U-2 pilot, and his plumpish, brunette wife from Georgia, were alone in the cell. No guards were present and the door was closed.

The reunion was their first alone since Powers took off from Turkey last May 1 for his fateful flight deep into the Soviet Union.

The meeting was disclosed by Mrs. Powers' attorneys, Frank Rogers and Alexander Parker, at a press conference held on the eve of her departure from the Soviet Union.

The attorneys had just failed in an effort to present a petition to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev asking clemency for Powers and seeking a meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and Mrs. Powers. The attorneys said they were told after half an hour's wait that they could present the petition to the President's secretary if they returned today. They thereupon sent the petition through the post.

35 Brazil Students Die in Bus Crash

SAN JOSE DO RIO PRETO, Brazil (UPI). — A bus carrying 50 students plunged off the road near here into the Rio Turvo on Wednesday night, killing 35 of the passengers.

This town is in the interior about 250 km. north-west of Sao Paulo.

The victims were members of the San Jose do Rio Preto school band, travelling to Barretos to take part in the city's anniversary celebrations.

Russians Say Bonn Army Chief is War Criminal

LONDON (AP). — The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" yesterday quoted eye-witnesses claiming to have watched executions carried out during the war on the orders of General Adolf Heusinger, present chief of the West German Bundeswehr.

The paper printed letters from persons who described scenes of mass slaughter and who demanded that Heusinger be "punished for his crimes," Moscow Radio reported.

AT REHOVOT:

SCIENTIFIC POOL FOR NEW STATES

REHOVOT. — A decision to set up a permanent body to channel requests from newly-emerging countries for help from scientists, was announced yesterday evening at the closing session of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States.

The decisions of the 20-nation convention were contained in a "Rehovot Declaration," read out by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, who is President of the Weizmann Institute of Science which sponsored the conference.

The declaration (given in full on Page 2) was adopted unanimously, with the reservation of some delegates that the clauses on financial aid should have been more strongly worded.

Mr. Eban said that the conference already had byproducts in the form of contacts between the scientists and representatives of new States seeking practical advice on education, health and soil conservation. Among other possibilities he mentioned was that Dr. Bruser, the American physicist, was prepared to investigate the possibility of sterilizing the male tsetse fly by radiation.

Determination to maintain contact with other delegations was voiced by speakers at the afternoon session.

The Rev. Dr. S.B. Caulker, of Sierra Leone, one of the most popular figures at the conference was rewarded with round after round of applause on the conclusion of a witty, although sentimental, speech. He said that his experience of the last few days had been so wonderful that he doubted whether he would ever be the same man again. He was going home with new faith in the ability of science to liberate the human spirit.

Dr. Accah, of Teheran, described the arrangements recently made by Persian scientists with those of the Weizmann Institute as an ideal example of the regional scientific cooperation which had been suggested as the correct technique for new states.

Persian Example.

There was general agreement that this was one of the most important practical proposals to emerge from the conference. It has been suggested that Nigeria could concentrate on its medical school and Liberia on forestry. Several delegates connected with world organizations stressed that they have suggested regional research on many occasions.

The Finance Minister of Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Imoke, another very popular delegate, proposed that developed countries must set aside finances to aid development in the new states. He also proposed that statesmen and scientists should mobilise public opinion in their home countries in support of the ideas which emerged from the conference.

Dr. Iversen, Rector of the University of Copenhagen, said he would have liked the "Rehovot Declaration" to contain a stronger resolution about the need for aid for new states, to be demanded of rich governments, since the present funds available were deplorably inadequate.

Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin, Singapore's Minister of Education, supporting this view, also expressed pleasure that scientists had spoken straight from the shoulder on the need for new states to help themselves.

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Mordechai Ben-Tov, the Minister of Development, and Mr. David Horovitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, attended the conference during the day.

ATTENTION
Young Poalei Zion Israel Summer Camp
Chartered Plane departing Sunday,
August 28, at 19.00 hours, Israel time
Farewell party Yahdav Sunday Evening, cancelled
Lunch instead at Beit Lessin on Sunday, August 28 at 12.45
You are cordially invited.

Lisette Departs After Losing Post

POST Diplomatic Reporter

M. Gabriel Lisette, the Vice-Premier of Chad, cut short his visit to Israel and left by Swissair yesterday morning only a few hours after he was informed by cable from Fort Lamy that he had been removed from his post. The decision, which came as a complete surprise to M. Lisette, was adopted this week at a special Cabinet session, it is learned.

M. Lisette is the Chairman of the Chad Progressive Party and is also the Mayor of Fort Lamy, the capital of Chad, and it was at his suggestion that M. Francois Tombalbaye was appointed Premier. M. Tombalbaye himself visited Israel last year. The decision to relieve M. Lisette is believed to have been caused by party-Government differences.

M. Lisette headed the Chad delegation to the Rehovot science conference. Before leaving by Swissair for Paris, he said that internal differences in the Chad are not as serious as reports may indicate. He was accompanied by the two other members of the delegation, M.M. Dumas and M.R. Charnay.

Personal Anti-Tank Device Has Mile Range

LONDON (AP). — A new anti-tank weapon, so light that a soldier can carry it but which is capable of smashing a tank a mile off, was announced yesterday by Vickers. The War Office has ordered some for tests and a Vickers Company spokesman said the U.S. Army has shown lively interest.

The apparatus, called "the deadliest one-man weapon ever devised, weighs about 20 kgs. The missile is launched from a box and guided by a hand-sighting device. A simple control system makes lengthy training unnecessary.

Kennedy: Need Firm ME Policy

NEW YORK (INA). — Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy proposed on Thursday "crystal clear" reaffirmation of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 against Middle Eastern aggression, and promised to use "all the authority and prestige of the White House to call a conference of Arab and Israel leaders to seek peace.

The Massachusetts Democrat Senator addressed the 63rd annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America on U.S. policy towards the Middle East. Sen. Kennedy said, "There has been enough rhetoric in recent years about free transit through the Suez Canal — but there has been no leadership." He charged that "our policy in Washington and in the U.N. has permit-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Shtura Parley Asks Arabs To Quit Propaganda Battles

The Arab Foreign Ministers conference in Shtura the Lebanon, yesterday agreed after a "tense" debate on steps to smooth out relations between conflicting Arab states and issued a communique condemning inter-Arab propaganda battles, AP reported.

Sitting as the Arab League Council, the parley stressed the need for ending attacks by press and radio. The communique stressed the necessity for increased efforts to create an atmosphere of understanding among Arab countries, and the necessity of avoiding any action or words which would spoil "brotherly relations among them."

Until the eve of the conference, Amman carried out venomous attacks on the U.A.R. while even during the meeting Cairo did likewise against Jordan and King Hussein.

Another step agreed upon yesterday was to improve the situation concerning political refugees. The communique cited the need for "abiding by international law and Arab traditions regarding the granting of political asylum." It stressed the provision that political refugees must refrain from acts which would spoil relations among Arab countries, otherwise they would be deprived of asylum."

The Foreign Ministers met later to discuss the Palestine question, the third item on their agenda.

3 Palestine Plans

Cairo Radio reported that a delegation of the (Palestine) National Union arrived yesterday and submitted a memorandum demanding the establishment of a unified "Palestine Army." The Old City paper "El Jihad" reported there are now three proposals before the meeting for settling the future of Palestine.

Jordan has a "new plan" for first "liberating Palestine" and then holding a referendum among Palestine Arabs as to what kind of a regime to set up. Iraq wants to return Palestine areas now occupied by Jordan and Egypt to the Palestine people and to set up a Palestine Republic and Army. The U.A.R. wants to create a "Palestine entity" taking in the west bank of the River Jordan — not specifying whether the Gaza Strip should be included in it.

Believe it or not . . .
Hardly credible, but still true: there are still some (though not many) housewives who have not heard of "C.D.", — the latest American refining process used in Israel by the "Ets Hazaith" plant. This method makes the edible oil completely odourless, it is the reason why "Extra" oil is better refined, tastier and healthier.

Katanga Willing to Send Arms, But Not Troops, to Help Kasai

Vientiane Fears Double Assault

VIENTIANE (Reuter). — Troops were yesterday digging trenches at key river-front points here and setting up roadblocks as forces loyal to the ousted pro-Western government of Laos were reported heading for the capital from two directions.

The loyalist troops, commanded by General Phoumi Nosavan, former Defence Minister, were on Wednesday reported to be about 130 kms. away. Armed motorboats patrolled the Mekong River at Vientiane in case of surprise attack.

Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma, who was designated premier after paratroop commander Kong Le seized Vientiane in a *coup d'etat* on August 9, flew on Tuesday for talks with General Phoumi at his headquarters at Savannakhet, Northern Laos, in a bid to avert civil war.

On his return he said General Phoumi had promised to halt his troops while talks were going on in Vientiane to reorganize the army general staff. Representatives of both sides met Wednesday.

General Phoumi was officially reported to have nearly 2,000 troops heading South for Vientiane from the royal capital of Luang Prabang and north from Savannakhet. Captain Kong — now second-in-command of the Souvanna forces — was rushing out ammunition, and equipment to make road blocks.

Communist Support

Meanwhile, Prince Souvannavong, President of the banned pro-Communist Neo Lao Haksat Party, on Wednesday broadcast a statement over the pro-Communist Pathet Lao Radio supporting Prince Souvanna's declared aims of stopping the civil war, reuniting the people, and establishing a policy of strict neutrality.

Prince Souvannavong has been reported to be heading a virtual rebel "government" in the Laotian jungle since he escaped from jail in May.

Prince Souvannavong said the Souvanna Phouma Government should find a way of suppressing General Phoumi's "rebellious group." He asked all Laotians to support the Souvanna Phouma Government and "rise up and kill all agents of American imperialists."

Anti-Lumumba Riot Dispersed

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI). — Police fired into the air yesterday to disperse an anti-Government crowd in front of a hall where Premier Patrice Lumumba was making the keynote speech to the Pan-African People Conference.

Two Africans were reported wounded by ricocheting bullets. One policeman was injured while being manhandled by the angered crowd.

Several hundred anti-Lumumba demonstrators from the Federalist Abako Party had gathered in front of the hall, deep in the African section of the Congo capital. They carried placards calling on "Fascist Lumumba" to resign. They booed M. Lumumba when he appeared at the hall. Minutes later the crowd began heaving stones at the police.

Rioters Beaten

A number of young men were snatched out of the crowd by police and gendarmes to be clubbed and beaten before the eyes of scores of correspondents and some visiting delegates.

Inside the hall, M. Lumumba himself appeared unruffled by the rioting. While his Abako opponents screamed defiance outside, the Premier blandly told surprised delegates:

"The entire Congolese people is behind my united Congo policy. This (the rioting) is imperialistic inspiration."

Mr. Lumumba said among the aims of the conference was to support the policy of neutralism needed for full independence.

Then he and other delegates slipped from the hall and drove off in heavily guarded cars.

The conference, which is to wind up on Monday, is a far cry from what M. Lumumba hoped it would be, No African Foreign Minister showed up for the opening ceremonies, insulting the warriors with which other African leaders are treating M. Lumumba.

Congolese Mass for Attack

LEOPOLDVILLE. — The Baluba tribal leader, Chief Albert Kalonji, appealed on Thursday to Katanga President Moise Tshombe for military aid to fight off Congolese troops now sweeping rapidly through his "mining state" in a move that threatens civil war in the Congo.

The Congolese troops were part of forces being massed by Premier Patrice Lumumba for action against secessionists in Katanga and Kasai provinces. Chief Kalonji arrived in Elisabethville to ask personally for military aid from M. Tshombe.

M. Tshombe replied to Chief Kalonji that he would supply arms, but was holding his own troops in Katanga to defend the mineral-rich area. He feels M. Lumumba's army will attack Katanga when they have crushed the breakaway Kasai state.

The latter is a diamond-rich area adjacent to Katanga, which Chief Kalonji established as a refuge for his Baluba tribesmen and declared independent of the Congo two weeks ago.

The Congolese troops — on orders from M. Lumumba — were on Tuesday and Wednesday airlifted to Luluabourg.

They were reported to be massing in Gandajika and Luputa. They evidently boarded trains in Luluabourg and advanced down the single-line railways in the area of Luputa. This put them about 80 kms. from the border of Katanga and right in the centre of the "mining state."

There were no reports of resistance to the Congolese advance from the estimated 200

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U.N. Troops Refuse To Quit Airport

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — Sudanese and Ghanaian U.N. troops dug into Leopoldville Airport and set up machine-guns on Thursday in the face of Congolese demands that the airport be put in their hands.

The U.N. remained firm in the face of threats that the Congolese Army intended to move back into the field. A young Sudanese officer said he had received an order to resist any attack by Congolese troops and intended to carry out the order.

DAG TO S. AFRICA NEXT WEEK

JOHANNESBURG (UPI). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold, whose visit to South Africa has been postponed several times because of the Congo crisis, is now due to arrive in Pretoria on September 2, it was announced here on Thursday.

GHANA, USSR SIGN CULTURAL ACCORD

ACCRA (UPI). — Ghana signed a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union on Thursday. The agreement provides for an exchange of students, teachers, artists and journalists.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

M. Modibo Keita, Malinese and Mali President, announced last night he had asked Secretary-General Hammarskjold for a Security Council meeting on the Mali crisis.

The Land is yours with EGGED Tours
See Page 2

GENUINE MAYONNAISE
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half the price!
This week: A Knife
Instead IL 2.80 only IL 1.56
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The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment opportunities.
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...Of course I smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better— is better!
ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

Social & Personal

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi yesterday received Prof. Samuel K. Mirsky, of Yeshiva University, N.Y., and Messrs. Moshe Newman and Y. Weingarten, of the Histadrut Ivrit in the U.S. They were accompanied by Messrs. Katriel Katz and Yosef Shapiro. On Wednesday, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received the representatives of the Cinema Exhibitors Association. Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday gave a reception in honour of the representatives from 15 countries who are participating in the Conference on Vocational Guidance for the Handicapped.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday gave a reception at which the members of the diplomatic corps were introduced to the President of the Congo Republic, the Abbé Fulbert Youlou.

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The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Ben-Tov, yesterday received the Honorary Israel Consul in Kenya, Mr. Israel Somen.

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The host at the reception given by the Nigerian Delegation to the Rehovot Conference at the Sharon Hotel on Wednesday was Dr. S. E. Imoke, the Finance Minister of East Nigeria and official head of the Delegation.

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Visitors to the Hebrew University on Wednesday included Dr. J. C. Balaceanu, of the Institut Francais du Petrole, and Prof. Georges Dumesnil, both attending the Rehovot science conference.

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Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom, of Jerusalem, on Thursday afternoon gave a reception at the Municipality for delegates to the week-long conference of cinema owners.

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Dr. D. M. Nigro, of Kansas City, Missouri, who arrived in Tel Aviv has brought three golden keys of Kansas City which he presented on behalf of the Mayor of that city to Dr. M. Sherman, President of the Israel Medical Association, and to the Mayors of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, to emphasize the friendship of physicians in Kansas City to their colleagues in Israel. Dr. Nigro is a non-resident member of the Israel Medical Association.

•

Mrs. Harry Kahana, President of the Women's League for Israel in New York, was on Wednesday the guest of Dr. M. A. Kurtz, Director-General of the Ministry of Welfare, together with delegates of the League, at a luncheon in the Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem.

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An exhibition of paintings by Nina Mayo will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m. Dr. M. Spitzer will deliver the introductory remarks.

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BIRTH

LISTENBERG — To Sahava (nee Birnbaum) and David Listenberg, at Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, a son.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for the late Israel Rokach will be held at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv on Sunday at 8.15 p.m. under the auspices of the General Zionist Party, the Farmers Federation and "Haboker." Speakers will be Knesset Members P. Bernstein, E. Rimalt, and E. Ichilov.

Vietnam Catholics Coming on Pilgrimage

ROME (AP). — A group of 66 Catholic pilgrims from Vietnam are due to arrive in Israel for a three-day visit on Sunday. They are part of a Vietnamese group which attended the Eucharistic Congress in Vienna and later visited Catholic shrines throughout Europe.

It is expected that they will be received by the Pope here over the weekend.

78 Rebels Killed In South Celebes

JAKARTA (Reuter). — Indonesian soldiers have ambushed a band of terrorists in south-east Celebes, killing 78 and capturing heavy and light weapons, it was reported here yesterday.

Army casualties were five soldiers killed and four injured.

H.U. Appointments

TEL AVIV. — Dr. N. Halevi, who was formerly economic adviser in the Finance Ministry's Foreign Currency Division, has been put in charge of the Development of the Department of Economics in the Tel Aviv branch of the Kaplan School of Social Sciences and Economics of the Hebrew University.

Dr. Y. Attiah has been appointed a full-time lecturer in the Tel Aviv Branch on his return from a period of studies at the University of Chicago.

THE THIRD conference of the Israel Amateur Astronomers Association will open at 5 p.m. Sunday afternoon at the Williams Planetarium on the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem.

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AIDA
Opera by Verdi
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Tomorrow, Sat., August 27
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LA PERICHOLE
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Wednesday, Aug. 31
LA TRAVIATA
Mon., August 29
All perfs. start at 8.30
Tickets at the Box Office
(10.30-1; 4.30-8. Tel. 37740)
and at Fin. Ramot Gan.

USSR's Anti-Peking Manifesto To Counter Mao's Challenge

NEW YORK (AP). — The Soviet Union was reported on Thursday to be distributing to Communist parties throughout the world a "manifesto" designed to enlist mass support against Communist China's challenge to Russian leadership of the Communist world.

A dispatch from Washington to the "New York Herald-Tribune" said existence of the document has been established "through information from behind the Iron Curtain and elsewhere, and a summary of the manifesto's general line is available in high Government circles."

The story speaks of a struggle for dominance within the Soviet bloc of nations and adds:

"If Peking is not soon brought to acquiescence with Moscow — or at least to silence about its disagreements — Washington would not be surprised if Premier Khrushchev attempted some form of Communist-bloc 'ideological quarantine' of Red China...

"Intended to serve as a guide line for Communist agitators to rally the masses for Mr. Khrushchev's case against the 'dogmatism' of Mao Tse-tung, the document vividly illustrates, experts here say, how paper thin was the facade of unity that the Communist camp tried to present in the final communique at Bucharest which purported to bridge over the differences between Peking and Moscow.

"The anti-Peking 'manifesto' (as it has been dubbed by Western diplomats) condemns those 'dogmatists' who mechanically interpret what Lenin said 40 years ago to mean that nuclear war is inevitable and that war is the only means by which the revolution can be made to triump.

"This, of course, refers to the Chinese argument that nuclear war is not to be feared because it would mean the triumph of Communism over capitalism.... The document goes into detail as to why, in the nuclear age, the resort to war would be madness, especially since the triumph of Communism is inevitable anyway.

"Premier Khrushchev's decision to get into all-out ideological battle with the Chinese, it is reported, came in mid-summer after it became evident that Peking would not keep its ideological differences quiet... officials here believe Mr. L. Khrushchev is deadly serious in his ideological bout with the Chinese because he cannot tolerate such a challenge to his leadership as has now openly occurred..."

B'Aires Pupils Strike To Protest Shooting

BUENOS AIRES (INA). — High school students stuck on Wednesday in protest against last week's shooting of a Jewish pupil, Manuel Edgardo Trilnick.

Absence from classes was nearly total and a group of students demonstrated at the Education Ministry against its "procrastinating attitude."

Minister Luis Mackay ordered an investigation to establish the facts, but the order came only five days after the sharpest protest in the press and radio.

The attitude of the Education Ministry officials appeared to be one of unconcern as the attack took place not within the school but in the street.

RAMLE POLICE are seeking the vandals who caused some IL400 worth of damage at the local elementary school.

Ghana Opposition Leaders Seized

ACCRA (Reuter). — The Ghana Government has ordered the preventive detention of 13 persons, mostly members of the opposition United Party, for "acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State."

Their names were announced by the Interior Ministry late Wednesday night. They included two prominent officials of the Party, Bediako D. Addai, Kumasi (Central Ghana) chairman, and Osei Baidoo, the Assistant General Secretary.

JORADAN BOYCOTTING CAR RACES

Jordan has decided to boycott the "international car races scheduled in Rome" following the receipt of reports from Italy that Israel will participate, the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

Million Hit By Floods in India

NEW DELHI. — Nearly a million people have been affected by nine days of heavy flooding in India's eastern state of Orissa, Parliament was told yesterday. Fifty persons were listed as dead. There was 1.2m. of rain in the last three days.

Irrigation Minister Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim said incomplete details from four districts showed that 2,700 square miles of land were flooded by the waters of seven rivers.

He said the floods from the Baitarani and Brahamani rivers were the worst in history, with extensive damage to crops and heavy cattle losses reported, and road and rail communications cut at many places.

The floods, caused by torrential monsoon rain, have driven thousands of poisonous snakes from their hide-outs and many snake-bite cases have been reported. In some districts, the bodies of tigers have been seen floating in the swirling floods. *(Reuter, UPI)*

Woman Hurt as Giant Airliner Burns

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius (Reuter). — One passenger — a woman — was injured when a Qantas Super-Constellation airliner swerved off the runway and caught fire when taking off from Plaisance Airport here on Wednesday.

The plane was on a flight from Johannesburg to Sydney. The passengers' luggage was destroyed, together with all but one of the mail bags on board.

Housebreaker Admits To Countless Assaults

PHILADELPHIA (Reuter). — Donald Barry Stewart, 27, a father of three children, has confessed to more than 100 rapes or attempted rapes during the last five years, police said here.

They alleged that Stewart said he couldn't remember the exact number.

Stewart had no criminal record until he was arrested last week for trying to break into a policeman's house. Since then 39 women, aged from 19 to 60, were said to have identified him as having attacked them.

Rehovot Declaration — 1960

At the close of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, the participating delegates adopted a document described as "The Rehovot Declaration — 1960." It reads as follows:

An International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States was convened by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel from August 15-25, 1960 at the invitation of the President of the Institute.

The Conference was attended by Ministers, high government officials and leaders of educational and development institutions from many countries, including those recently established as sovereign states, as well as by leading scientists, scholars and economists from all parts of the world. Specialised international agencies were also represented.

The Conference directed its attention to two processes which have deeply affected the life of this generation — the swift progress of science and technology and the change in the structure of the international community through the emergence of new states, mainly in Asia and Africa. The participants in the Conference expressed general agreement on the following points:

(1) The new states have achieved political equality with older established states. But no such equality yet exists in economic, social and cultural progress. Most of the new states suffer from depressed living standards; low life-expentancy; slowness of development in agriculture and industry, and inadequate use of natural resources. The scientific thought and technical skills which could correct this situation are not yet being applied to the new states. Thus, the modern scientific movement is constantly increasing the strength and wealth of advanced countries, while having little corresponding effect in the less developed territories.

(2) It is urgently necessary to reduce this disparity both on human grounds and in order to further the welfare of states and to create a more harmonious atmosphere of international relations.

(3) The natural and social scientists participating in the Conference were agreed that science and technology are capable of bringing about swift improvements in the conditions of new states, through improved agricultural methods; water development; the prevention of disease and the promotion of health; improved nutritional techniques; the discovery and evaluation of resources; the mutual adjustment of resources and population; and the stimulation of industrialisation. Emphasis was laid on the need to strengthen scientific education in developing states.

(4) It was further agreed that in many areas of research and application, such as the utilization of nuclear and solar energy and the increased availability of fresh water by artificial processes, developments in the next decade may well have a positive effect on the economic conditions of developing states.

(5) The representatives of new states revealed a strong desire to expand scientific education in their countries, to utilise the best scientific methods relevant to their development problems, and to maintain close contact with scientific thought and action in scientifically advanced countries.

(6) The following lines of thought and action were recommended at the Conference with a view to bringing science and technology to bear more positively upon the problems of developing countries:

(a) The governments of developing states should regard the furtherance of science and technology as a major objective of their national policies and make appropriate provision for funds and opportunities to achieve this end.

(b) In the secondary and higher educational systems of new and developing states accelerated programmes should be undertaken with a view to establishing a body of scientific workers and technical experts.

(c) An early step in the activities of new states should be the undertaking of a thorough survey of natural and human resources as the basis for a development plan with a clear indication of priorities.

(d) Until such time as their own scientific manpower is adequate, new and developing states would be well advised to seek the help of scientific advisers and experts from friendly countries and international agencies to help them develop a scientific practice and tradition.

(e) Representatives of African States at the Conference pointed out the advantages of a regional approach. There may be cases in which projects of technical assistance and technical education may be applied with advantage by more than one state.

(f) States which have made advanced scientific progress should, as a matter of policy, be willing to extend scientific aid and advice to states less scientifically advanced.

(g) Scientific institutions and research workers in scientifically advanced countries should increase their correspondence with those fields of research and application which are relevant to the problems of new and developing states.

(h) International agencies, governments and foundations should carry out expanding programmes of financial aid for developing states, with due emphasis on the transmission and diffusion of technical knowledge, the training of technicians and the increase of technical and scientific equipment.

(i) It was generally agreed that the kind of contact developed at this Conference between the governments of developing states and leaders in various scientific and technological disciplines should be intensified and broadened to include the mutual elaboration of specific plans to further some of the objectives herein outlined.

(7) To carry out the purposes and plans outlined under the preceding paragraph, the Conference decides to set up a Permanent Committee which will maintain contact with the participants in the Rehovot Conference and with other governments and institutions supporting its general aims. The Permanent Committee will serve as a clearing-house and forwarding agency for requests and suggestions from developing state and from scientific workers and will try to promote fruitful contacts.

The Permanent Committee will consider the convening of a Second Conference at a suitable time, after consultation with Governments, scientists and international agencies, in order to review the progress made on the matters proposed under Section 6 of this Declaration.

The Permanent Committee will report to the Second Conference on its supervision of progress on joint or individual activities and programs.

(8) The Conference decides to publish its proceedings for distribution to governments, scientific institutions and international agencies.

(9) The Conference decides to despatch this Declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to specialised agencies, governments, institutions and foundations concerned with scientific research and with the advancement of developing states.

Rehovot, August 25, 1960.

Well, Not So Well, Welder

NEW YORK (UPI). — The New York City Police Department, recognizing the strains and hazards of a policeman in a city of nearly eight million, is inclined to be tolerant in the interests of its men.

When patrolman Salvatore J. Messina was out sick 33 days in 1957, nothing was said. Nor was any question raised when he was out for 33 days on sick report in 1958.

The Department asked not a question when Messina missed 113 days' work in 1959. They grew a mite suspicious, however, when he called in sick for 167 days this year and the year not even over.

A little checking disclosed that Messina was holding down a second job as a welding engineer and metallurgist at the Grumman Aircraft Corp. plant in Bethpage, Long Island.

Police said Messina was earning about $10,000 a year at the aircraft plant in addition to the $6,000 a year he averaged as a policeman.

Messina, a World War II veteran who joined the force in 1950, was suspended from the job he rarely attended and will face departmental trial on charges of violation of rules.

Cables in Brief

GRENADE. — Three Italian girls aged four to six were killed and another three girls seriously injured by an explosion near Benevento, South Italy, on Wednesday night. They had found a bomb or hand grenade in a field and were playing with it.

RADACTOR. — A Stalingrad factory has produced radio-controlled tractors which enable one man to control two tractors in the field.

FREEDOM. — The "Daily Herald," British Labour's newspaper, has been freed from a Trade Union Congress agreement binding it to support official Labour and T.U.C. policies. It will continue to support the labour movement, but independently. Mr. John Bevan 56, Assistant Director of the Nuffield Foundation, has been appointed editor.

WATERS. — Soviet industrialists have completed economic and technical surveys which show that it would be both possible and profitable to link the rivers Volga, Don, Dnieper and Danube.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 21 Tahkemoni, 2894.

TEL AVIV: Avramski, 41 Allenby, 63536. Ora, 90 Dizengoff, 28926. Frankel, 26 King George, opp. Gan Meir, 29721. Sanitas, 28 Ibn Gevirol, 82064. JAFFA: El Kamel, 68 Yefet (4), 82361. BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. PETAH TIKVA: Rasell, Rothschild-Herzl, 911406. RAMAT GAN: Hatichon, Ramat Yitzhak, 88 Uziel, 71949. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 85-1228. NATANYA: Hamagen. HERZLIYA: Karmi.

HAIFA: Rashi, 26 Bar-Giora, 62266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Sharhal, Berlin, Beit Hadassa, 2520. Dr. Segler, Mahane Allenby, Ma'on Academaim 28/2. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Hisen, 5 Shimson, 28748. Dr. Garman, 28 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 50 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 81374.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2686.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins: Jerusalem 5.35 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.40 p.m.

Portion: Shoftim
Haftarah: Samuel I 8, 1-22

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha 5.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Friday: Minha 6.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.10 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha 6.00 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Z. Weinhaftig 6.00 p.m. Motzaei Shabbat 6.40 p.m.

Sefaradi Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 6.15 p.m.

Ezrat Yisroel (Geo Rehavia). Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Lecture on Sefaria. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Giulia 29.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 6.15 a.m.

Hugim Leyahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Habalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Memorial Service for the late Rabbi Kook.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Tel Congregation (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m., Minha, 6.00 p.m.

Beit Hamore (3 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m.

HAIFA

Mariah Congregation (26 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m., Minha, 6.05 p.m. Arvit 6.46 p.m.

Shalo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight, 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 04 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia — 0740. El Al 420 from Istanbul — 1215. El Al 212 from New York and London — 1730.

DEPARTURES: K.L.M. 836 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0720. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 400 to Istanbul — 0900. Cyprus Air 23 to Nicosia, Astura, Istanbul, Rome and London — 0930. S.A.S. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0930. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris — 1400. El Al 208 to Rome, London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1825. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1930. Alitalia 450 from Rome 1905. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2000.

Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• **Tours:** — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

"Alyn" Crippled Children's Hospital, St. Simon, Katamon. (Tel. 2574). Only Israel hospital combining long-term treatment of handicapped with normal education. Tour: Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, 10-12.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• **Recorded Concert:** — Terrace Music. Schumann Symphony No.2, C-major op. 61. Tchaikovsky, Romeo and Juliet. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12-1 p.m.

• **I.P.O. Subscribers:** — (Histadrut Members) — renewal continues daily 9-12, 4.30-6.30; Wed. and Thurs. 9-12. Bring last coupon and membership card. List closes on Aug 30.

• **Exhibitions:** —

Artists House: 1) Paintings by Joseph Dvorkin. 2) Water colours, mosaics and sculpture by Rhoda Lazarus Traub and monotypes and mosaics by Israel Traub. Today 10-1; tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 62727. Paintings by Jona Mach, I. Aschheim, E. Raphaeli, Josef Stern, Pima, Dubion, Rakia. Purchases mailed upon request.

Oil paintings by Efraim Modzelevich; Israel Painters and Sculptors — Noga Art Gallery, 9 Bezalel Ben Malmon, 10-1, 3-5.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Hoooma, 10-1; 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 20 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beth Shean and fort near Tuvaal Yam. 9-1, 3-5.

• **Bezalel National Museum:** — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. — African Art from the Collection of Mr. Samuel Dubiner. — Paintings by Nina Mayo. — Plants and Birds. Sunday-Thursday: 9-1; 3-6; Friday 9-1; Saturday 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Books on African Art. New acquisitions. Sunday-Thursday 9-1; 3.30-6.00; Friday: 9-1.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:** — Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

• **Y.O.A. House:** — Oneg Shabbat for tourists, 9.30 p.m.

• **Forum:** — Acting Director of State Revenues, Mr. Ariel Arieli; President of the G. Z. Party Peseta Bernstein M.K.; Chairman, Herut Knesset Faction, Dr. J. Bader. Moderator: S. Samet (Ha'aretz Editorial) 8.30.

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239. Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26835, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Rivka Ashbel, Cheserings Gallery. Daily 10-1, 4-8. Closing August 26.

Museum Ha'aretz — closed (re-opening Sept. 1).

• **Tel Aviv Museum:** — Dizengoff House: — Paintings by Mordecai Levanon. 120 etchings by Marc Chagall. Selections from Museum collection. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Paintings by Avigdor Louisada. Selected Israel Paintings. Today: 10-1, tomorrow: 6-10.

RAMAT GAN

• **Conducted Tours:** — Bar Ilan University, Conducted tours daily (in English) 9-5 (Public Relations Office), Tel. 72880.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4878, 67955.

• **Exhibition:** — Hiroshige and Japanese landscapes. Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, 10-1, 4-7.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:** — Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Rachmaninoff Symph. No. 1, D-minor op. 13. Saint Saens, Intrd. & Rondo Capriccioso op. 28. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Exhibitions:** — Artists House: 1) Paintings by Joseph Dvorkin. 2) Watercolours, mosaics and sculpture by Rhoda Lazarus Traub and monotypes and mosaics by Israel Traub. 10-1, 4-6.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Ohel. "The Brave Soldier Schweik." 8.30.

• **Levant Fair Grounds:** — Ein Hod Artists' Exhibition at the Tel Aviv Pavilion, evening. Dance band till midnight at the Flying Camel Inn. Special buses from Herbert Samuel Promenade to the Fair Grounds.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — 22 Contemporary Argentine Painters, Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1, 4-7. At the Chemerinsky art Gallery, 30 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv. An exhibition of paintings by John Gorbidge of Cyprus, will open on Sat. August 27, open from 10-1; 4-8, close on Sept. 15.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA: Saturday August 27, "Aida." Tues., Aug. 30, "Aida." Sat., Sept. 3, "Aida." "La Perichole." Aug. 31, "La Traviata." Aug. 29. All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 a.m.

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THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
The dedication of the
KUPCINET FOREST
in honour of Mr. Irv Kupcinet of Chicago, Ill.
will take place in the U.S.A. Freedom Forest area (close to Aminadav) at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 28, 1960.
FRIENDS AND TOURISTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
Transport, provided by the J.N.F., will leave:
Jerusalem: 3.45 p.m. J.N.F. Head Office, corner King George Ave. and K.K.L. Street.
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8 more films for Home Cinemas
have arrived. Very large selection. Westerners, Charlie Chaplin films, The Fat and the Thin etc. Walt Disney. Animals and nature and many more in black and white and in colour. Low prices as they come to you directly. (No middlemen).
Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	27	—30	12—22
Tiberias	36	23—27	23—26
Haifa Port	46	24—30	24—31
Natanya	44	20—23	20—27
T.A. Kirya	47	20—31	20—32
T.A. Port	49	23—30	23—29
Lydda Airp.	32	15—35	15—35
Jerusalem	13	17—30	17—32
Beersheba	28	17—32	17—34
Eilat	39	26—36	25—40

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, the Controller of Inland Revenue (on board the s.s. Herzl).

Mr. Michael Tzour, the Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, from a week's visit to Turkey.

Mr. Nekourii Worou, the Director-General of the Ethiopian Ministry of Interior, for a short visit. (by Swissair).

Miss Ella Lee, soprano, to appear with the National Opera in "Aida." (by Air France).

Mr. Embree Johnson, USOM audio-visual consultant, for two weeks, to assist and advise on the reorganization of the Joint Extension Centre.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Evi Grunblatt, General Manager of Mesco (Israel) Ltd., on a business trip to Europe.

Dr. A. Sever, Central Medical Board, Ministry of Health, for a study tour of Europe for two to three months on a W.H.O. grant by (Alitalia).

Mr. I. Braginsky, head of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, for Europe and the U.S. by (Alitalia).

Mr. Vladimir V. Sokolov, Third Secretary (Press) of the Soviet Embassy, for two months home leave.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, on a three-week private visit to Lucerne by (El Al).

Prof. A. Halperin, of the Hebrew University's Physics Department, for Prague and Torino, to attend international conferences, and afterwards for the U.S., where he will serve for a year as guest professor in the Department of Physics at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Prof. R. Bachi, Pro-Rector of the Hebrew University, for Mexico City, to attend the International Congress of Sociology and the Conference of the International Association of Universities.

Mr. B. Weinstein, of the Executive of the General Zionist Party, to Europe, on party affairs (by El Al).

The Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Rabbi Y. B. Abramowitz, for Europe, on a mission for World Agudat Yisrael (by El Al).

TWO LEBANESE INFILTRATORS, aged 16 and 17, were sent home through the Rosh Hanikra border post yesterday. A third, aged 21, a former Palestine resident, will stand trial.

Tel Aviv Businessman Dies in London

LONDON (Reuter). — An Israel textile manufacturer on a business visit to Britain died when the gas was accidentally turned on his room, a coroner decided at an inquest here yesterday.

He recorded a verdict of accidental death on 64-year-old Arie Sherman, of Rehov Bar-Tenora, Tel Aviv, who was found dead last Friday.

Mr. Sherman's son, Aluf-Mishne Yagur Ben-Gar, of Rehov Bin-Nun, Tel Aviv, said his father's business took him round the world. He had been in England for a visit of two or three days.

K-F Head Probed On Citizenship Status

The Ministry of Interior has asked the Haifa District Attorney's Office to consider taking legal action against Mr. Efraim Ilin, 49, Director of Kaiser-Frazer, for violating the regulations governing the registration of inhabitants.

After the founding of the State, Mr. Ilin failed to register as either a citizen or a resident. He went abroad on a laissez-passer document which an Israel consul abroad changed for a passport. Since then he has renewed his passport at Israel consulates abroad.

On several occasions he gave his permanent residence as Milan and later as Paris.

When the situation became known to the Ministry of Interior, that a "non"-Israeli was travelling on an Israel passport, Mr. Ilin was asked to appear at the Haifa office, or send an authorized representative, to clarify his status. He refused.

Mr. Ilin is now abroad. Russian-born, he came to this country as a young man.

In the name of my children, family and friends, I announce that my beloved husband

Leopold Fisher

has suddenly left us for ever.

Elise Fisher
Wien, IX. Wasagasse 12.

High School Teachers Decide To Give Eban a Chance

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The Council of the independent Secondary School Teachers Association decided last night to report to work at the opening of the school year next Thursday in response to the appeal of the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, for time to settle outstanding differences between the Association and the Government.

A demand of many speakers to give Mr. Eban a deadline for the fulfillment of his promises found expression in a decision to convene an extraordinary session of the Council during the Sukkot school recess.

The Council formally endorsed the Prime Minister's proposal to submit their claims to a special arbitration tribunal.

Meanwhile, the Teachers Union, at its Central Committee meeting yesterday, formally decided that the Cabinet's decisions on education comprised a basis for negotiating a new collective contract.

The Committee reiterated its support of Wednesday's Histadrut Central Committee decisions which promised an orderly commencement of the new school. Various proposals involving extreme measures against the educational authorities were not even considered, following the Histadrut promise, given Wednesday, to back the teachers.

The Central Committee, however, hoped that the Histadrut decision to set up a special commission to examine the teachers' claim that they were being discriminated against would be carried out speedily.

While the Committee's resolution mentioned that the Union continued to oppose the Guri report, Union Secretary Shalom Levin expressed his satisfaction that the Cabinet did not take any decisions on teachers' general wage claims. He interpreted this to mean that the Government had not approved the original Guri report.

The Union heads were pleased to register that recent disagreement with Histadrut leadership had been dispelled at Wednesday's meeting.

ABBE YOULOU ON FARM TOUR

The Abbé Fulbert Youlou, of the (former French) Republic of the Congo, and his party yesterday toured agricultural institutions and settlements as guests of the Ministry of Agriculture. They were accompanied by Mr. Leib Weitman, Director of the Ministry's Industrial Plants Division.

The party visited the Ruppin Agricultural School in Emek Hefer, Kfar Vitkin and Giv'at Haim.

Professors Recruited For Addis Ababa

HAIFA. — The Technion lecturer who has been serving as dean of the Imperial College of Engineering in Addis Ababa for the past year returned to Haifa to recruit another two lecturers to augment the institution's staff of 23 teachers hailing from nine countries.

Dr. Ephraim Spira, a construction engineer, said that he has been asked to stay on for another two years. Since he took over, enrolment has risen from 66 to 150, but much remains to be done to raise academics, financial and housing standards, he said.

The course of studies — in English — has been extended from four to five years, despite the objections of the students, he declared.

Baby Carp Sent To Nepal Premier

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Carp fry in a water-filled plastic bag — a gift to the Prime Minister of Nepal — went off by Air France plane to Katmandu yesterday. The fish are the gift of the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture to Premier B. P. Koirala, who this week ended a visit to Israel. *(Itim)*

KENNEDY

(Continued from Page One)

ted defiance of our pledge with impunity."

He said if America's word in the world community is to have any meaning, this nation must use its influence to remove "all discrimination at the Suez Canal for all times."

Proposing restatement of the Tripartite Declaration, he said it must be made definite "that we will act promptly and decisively against any nation in the Middle East which attacks its neighbour, with whatever force and speed necessary to halt any aggression by any nation."

He held that at present the old Tripartite Declaration "is too uncertain of execution and effect to be a useful shield for peace."

Sen. Kennedy told of his visit to Israel in 1951 and 1939. He said friendship for Israel "is not a partisan matter, it is a national commitment."

In his presidential address, Mr. Abraham Redelheim reaffirmed the demand for the establishment of a central American Jewish body "to speak with one united voice on issues affecting the welfare and interest of the Jewish community of this country and throughout the world."

The President of the ZOA stressed that the functions of the Zionist movement are far from completed.

"The tasks of the Zionist movement began to face us when the State of Israel was established. New generations are growing up who did not live through this romantic period of Zionist revival — generations of Jews who would become thoroughly estranged from the life and people in Israel unless there was a pulsating, dynamic Zionist movement to keep them fully aware of their identification with Israel's Jewry, their commonness of purpose, and to repeat the acceptance of the belief in the oneness of the Jewish people — the unity of the Jewish people."

Suez Not Political, Issue, Says Nixon

DETROIT (INA).—U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon said at a press conference here on Wednesday that the problem of freedom of the seas and the issues created in the Suez Canal must be solved on a non-political basis.

"The Suez problem is one that is high on the priority list of unsolved problems," the Republican Party's Presidential candidate said. "We recognize its existence and we must find an effective way to solve it. It is not a partisan problem. The question is how to bring it to solution. We are working through the State Department, the U.N. and other vital agencies in seeking a solution."

Eilat Mayor Upholds City-Run Groceries

By MEIR BEN DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Mayor Yosef Levi yesterday admitted that the Municipality was exceeding its legal authority in opening two vegetable shops in an effort to lower fruit and vegetable prices in Eilat.

"Yet we are ready to bear the consequences of our action. The townspeople are entitled to have something drastic done to reduce prices and we cannot wait for the legal niceties," he added.

He made the statement following the successful opening of the two Municipality-run fruit and vegetable shops and the subsequent threat by private shop owners to take the matter to the State Controller. The shops, which offered produce at a markup of 30 per cent — compared to a markup from 50-100 per cent in the private shops — were doing a huge business yesterday, with shoppers coming from all parts of town.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Municipal Council, Mayor Levi expressed bitter resentment at the Government's apparent indifference to Eilat's urgent problems. The Council resolved to resign en masse at the end of the month if no action is taken by the Government in the meantime to solve the town's most pressing problems.

Second Bid at Suicide Under Train Succeeds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A man was successful yesterday in his second attempt inside of 20 minutes to commit suicide under the wheels of a train.

Moshe-Landman, 50, of Kiryat Motzkin, first tried to die by lying down on the railroad tracks at 12.25 p.m. in the path of the oncoming Haifa-Tel Aviv Express. The engine driver saw him in time and stopped the train. The train's crew searched for Landman for 20 minutes but failed to find him.

Twenty minutes later, the engineer of the northbound local failed to see Landman lying at the same spot. Badly injured, Landman died on the way to the Rambam Hospital.

Justice Silberg Regrets That Nissim, Toledano Not in Court

Many aspects of the dispute between the Chief Rabbinate and the Ministry for Religious Affairs are "unclear because the Chief Rabbinate has not been represented in the hearings" before the High Court. "It is a pity that the Rabbinate has not seen fit to appear, so that it might clarify these aspects."

This was stated yesterday by Justice M. Silberg, who is presiding at the hearing of a request by Rabbi Hugi-Aboudi, of Jerusalem, that the Court uphold the dismissal of Rabbi A. Aburabia from the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee and the resignations of the other three Rabbinate-appointed members of the eight-man Committee. Rabbi Hugi-Abboudi is represented by Mr. Arnold Spaer.

Justice Silberg made his comment when the question was raised as to the reason for the Rabbinate's dismissal of Rabbi Aburabia from the Committee.

Absent from Court

The ultimate issue, Justice Silberg declared, is not over who shall sit on the Committee, but who shall be elected Chief Rabbi — "yet neither the Minister for Religious Affairs nor the Rabbinate — the two principals — have taken the trouble to appear in Court."

Mr. Spaer yesterday accused Attorney-General Gideon Hausner of "having acted with irrelevant and needless dispatch" in charging that the minutes of the meeting of the Chief Rabbinate Council at which Rabbi Aburabia was dismissed had been falsified and "contained half-truths that are worse than falsification."

Minutes Not Verbatim

Very rarely are verbatim minutes kept by any body, Mr. Spaer said. The fact, therefore, that Rabbi Ovadia Hedaya's remarks at the meeting were not included in the minutes does not imply that they had been falsified.

As to the question of dismissals or resignations from the Elections Committee, Mr. Spaer cited the election of Chief Rabbi Nissim five years ago, which had been voided by an injunction and later validated by a "special Act of Knesset. In the petition for the injunction, it had been argued that two members of the Elections Committee had resigned and then been replaced; another member had been dismissed and replaced, while a fourth member had resigned but then continued to sit on the committee.

The injunction had been granted, Mr. Spaer said, but on other grounds, and the respondents had never been ordered to reply to the claims concerning the rights of the Committee in dismissing or accepting resignations of its members.

The hearing will continue today. *(Itim)*

Jail Terms, Heavy Fines For Swindling Heads of Bond Firm

TEL AVIV. — Two years imprisonment and fines of IL2,000 each for fraud were meted out yesterday to the two managers of the now defunct Securities Agency Ltd.

The case against Arye Kugot, 50, of Tel Aviv, and Ya'acov Noy, 35, of Ramat Gan, began last year, when they were accused of misappropriating IL330,000 in Popular Loan bonds. In court, however, they confessed only to embezzling IL10,000 in company funds in August 1958. They also admitted cheating a client of the IL2,500 prize money won by his bond.

The Assistant District Attorney, Dr. Yitzhak Witlin, told the court that the two accused started in business in 1953 as an agency for the sale of Popular Loan bonds on the instalment plan. At that time, the bank price of a bond was IL30, while their price was IL37. Their net profits per bond were approximately IL3,500.

However, not content with honest earnings, they branched out into cheating their clients, drawn mainly from among ma'abara or immigrant housing residents. One purchaser, whose bond drew a prize of IL10,000 was told that the amount due him was only IL1,000. The difference was kept by the two.

The number of people cheated in this and similar ways by Messrs. Kugot and Noy was well in the hundreds, the prosecutor said.

According to the firm's liquidator, Mr. Eliezer Oren, a Tel Aviv accountant, the accused have not returned any of the money they took illegally.

The defence attorney's plea for suspended sentences was rejected by Judge E. M. Masry, Relieveing President of the Tel Aviv District Court.

Katanga

(Continued from Page One)

Baula warriors and 200 soldiers hurriedly assembled by Chief Kalonji.

M. Tshombe's refusal to supply troops to Kalonji evidently was based on the advice of the Belgian officers of his small but well-trained and disciplined army. Their reasoning was that if they had to fight M. Lumumba's men, they wanted to do so on ground which they have already prepared.

All roads and the lone railway from Kasai into Katanga have been mined for destruction if the Congolese Army moves across the frontier.

In Elisabethville, Katanga U.N. sources said they have received reports that about 900 Congolese troops are now deploying near the borders of Kasai Province and the breakaway "mining state."

The reports said 300 troops — probably members of the Congo Force Publique — were now moving into Tshikapa, in the zone of fighting between Lulua and Baluba tribesmen, between Luluabourg and Bakwanga, capital of the mineral state.

Another 300 were deploying between Dibaya and Kabinda, between Bakwanga and the Katanga border.

U.N. officials in Leopoldville said they knew nothing of the Congolese advance into Kasai, but pointed out that this area lies outside the newly formed U.N. Eastern Command under Irish Col. Harry Byrne. The officials said U.N. forces would not interfere as it was an internal question.

Belgian sources said it looked impossible for the Belgian troops to get out of Katanga by the August 28 deadline. They said the U.N. is not taking over quickly enough from the Belgians to guarantee full security.

The sources claimed that Ethiopian troops have been sitting around the Kamina military base and have made no attempt to get transport to take them to their deployment area.

They also emphasized that the withdrawal deadline will not include the Kamina base, and that "we will leave security forces to safeguard the 800 white families still on the base." *(UPI, AP)*

The new Cuban Minister, Mr. Ricardo Subirana y Lobo, who arrived in Israel on Wednesday. He is to present his credentials to President Ben Zvi next Thursday. On Monday he will be received by Foreign Minister Golda Meir

Absentminded Inventor Misses Plane to U.S.

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Inventor Alexander Zarchin showed up at the airfield yesterday 15 minutes after the Alitalia plane which was to take him to the U.S. had taken off. He succeeded in getting a place on a direct El Al flight to the U.S. at the last minute.

Mr. Zarchin was due in the U.S. for consultations with the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation, which is now engaged in building a pilot plant based on his process for converting sea water to fresh water.

The inventor seemed surprised the plane had not waited for him. *(Itim)*

Payis Grand Prize To No. 314163

TEL AVIV. — The Grand prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw went to the purchaser of ticket No. 314163. Number 170630 won IL30,000.

All tickets ending in 3 or 7 won IL2; while all those ending in 3870; 0589; 0122; 2235; 9832; 8418; 3330; 7919, won IL40.

IL 1,000	was won by	Nos.	
302469;	118789;	340937;	247334;
161476;	483215;	160662;	238434;
276351;	113235.		
IL 500 by	Nos.	481021;	224191;
117902;	126874;	147413;	413261;
140736;	352202;	283383;	462873;
354831;	311704;	189604;	491595;
409281;	141475;	390430;	452965
496433;	436381.		
IL200	by nos.	294483;	406373;
324190;	486723;	125681;	436782;
126404;	409184;	347140;	215368;
417730;	177536;	376252;	425576;
478803;	281781;	273482;	406968
389648;	422648;	484358;	270813;
312723;	380883;	364145;	213472;
115876;	402749;	313468;	423734;
154490;	408597;	130092;	301400;
314514;	182883;	369238;	480002;
290687;	391922;	141383;	349819;
139694;	404331;	139070.	
IL100	by nos.	311236;	156286;
212310;	215211;	273343;	319818;
436731;	408014;	238645;	208379;
125837;	365378;	349062;	427041;
159414;	174291;	361092;	270978;
462242;	350980;	193425;	418370;
431131;	239685;	130686;	260711;
272314;	490108;	234915;	275360;
369518;	434738;	290046;	452205;
258797;	169655;	105635;	369993;
108138;	324297;	357383;	188124;
174187;	349648;	304513;	389645;
309049;	492935;	285042;	439601;
250218;	418745;	238246;	117941;
389648;	491278;	412502;	176134;
316175;	295893;	154696;	230929;
229977;	109698;	306325;	287108;
149976;	124439;	121812;	198538;
170611;	147341;	226898;	424758;
243358;	134793;	213826;	487689;
423044;	449076;	258732;	464884;
430686;	407769;	214713;	497148;
415280;	267849;	297863;	290067.

Treasury to Help Naphtha Lay Gas Line, Develop Fields

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol yesterday pledged the assistance of the Treasury in financing a contemplated six-inch pipeline to bring Zohar field gas to the Dead Sea Works and in developing the Naphtha Company's gas fields.

Mr. Y. Kimhe, of the Naphtha Company, told The Jerusalem Post here yesterday that although there is no decision on the form this assistance will take, it is assumed that the Treasury will approve new shares or bond issues. The figure of IL10m. has been mentioned — IL10m. for prospecting and field development and IL5m. for the pipeline.

Mr. Eshkol visited the Zohar fields yesterday during a two-day tour of the Negev.

Plans for the 24-kilometre-long fuel line were completed recently. It is understood that Naphtha will issue a public tender for the complete project next month.

The fact that Naphtha is assuming responsibility for the line represents a reversal of earlier plans, when it was reported that the Dead Sea Works Management intended to raise the money for a larger diameter line than the one now contemplated.

The gas would be used as a source of power for the giant potash plant.

It was learned yesterday that Naphtha intends to go ahead with its plans to link up the Oron Phosphate Works and Dimona to the Zohar and Idod gas fields. The combined delivery rate to these two areas could amount to an equivalent calorific value of 150,000 tons of fuel oil per year.

Estimated present reserves of the fields are in excess of two million tons, sufficient for a ten-year delivery period. Development of the fields is however expected to increase this estimate considerably.

School for Negev Mill Hands

RAMAT GAN. — A course to train spinners for work in the textile plants which are being established in the Negev was opened at the Arieh Shenkar Textile School in Ramat Gan yesterday.

Forty candidates from Beersheba, Dimona and Ofakim who were selected by the Ministry of Labour in Beersheba will attend classes at the Ort school six days a week, eight hours a day for the next two months.

After the two months in Ramat Gan, the course will continue for another 6 weeks in Beersheba, followed by examinations.

Among the students are an 18-year-old bachelor; the father of a family of five children; sabras, and immigrants from 20 different countries, one of them a merchant recently arrived from the Congo.

Deaf-Mute Boy Takes Parathion

BEERSHEBA. — A five-year-old deaf-mute, Ya'acov Herzl, of Moshav Mellilot, was brought to the Beersheba Hospital on Wednesday night with parathion poisoning. He is out of danger.

The parents do not know how it happened.

Smuggler Claims Did Not See His Luggage

PETAH TIKVA. — A fine of IL2,000 and a three months suspended sentence were imposed yesterday on a visitor from the U.S. who attempted to smuggle 53 new wristwatches and two transistor radios into the country.

The smuggler, Mr. Zoltan Klein, 41, of the U.S. explained that his luggage was packed by his children and that he was unaware of the precise number of watches inside the valises. The wristwatches were intended as gifts for his many relatives in Israel, he stated.

Custom officials at Lydda Airport became suspicious at his nervous behavior. *(Itim)*

SHELOMI, in Western Galilee, has been removed from the jurisdiction of the Sulam Tzor Regional Council and granted Local Council status by Ministry of the Interior.

Ghanaian Troops 'Wear Dimona'

BEERSHEBA. — Ghanaian troops with the UNF forces in the Congo Republic are wearing uniforms made in Dimona.

This was disclosed yesterday to the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, when he visited the Kitan Dimona factory. He was also told that the factory had just received an additional order for 12,000 Army uniforms from the Ghanaian Government.

Mr. Eshkol visited Dimona as part of a two-day helicopter and automobile tour of the Negev before leaving for a 5 to 6-week trip to Europe, the U.S. and Mexico.

From Dimona, Mr. Eshkol went to the Phosphate Works in Oron. Feeling unwell on his return to Beersheba, Mr. Eshkol went to bed early.

On Wednesday, Mr. Eshkol visited Mash'abei Sadu, Revivim and Sde Boker, and toured some of the future Besor District, where it is planned to establish 100 new settlements over an area of 500,000 dunams. The implementation of this project will begin on completion of the Jordan-Negev Water Project.

Port Sets Record In Passenger Handling

HAIFA.—A record number of passengers — 1,000 arriving and 800 departing — passed through the Port yesterday. The arrivals on four ships included 60 immigrants from the U.S.

The Port passenger service, customs men, police and Jewish Agency officials all lent a hand to process the passengers speedily.

To Europe To See About T.A. Subway

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A representative of a Tel Aviv contracting firm left for Europe yesterday to try and interest businessmen in building a subway for Tel Aviv.

Mr. David Aigern, of Ramet Ltd., said his company was convinced of the practicability of the project and wanted "to get in on the ground floor." He added that while in Europe, he would also see about financing for other Israel construction projects. *(Itim)*

Ben-Horin Visits Burman 'Lachish'

RANGOON. — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin, yesterday visited the Namsang development region on the Chinese border, 100 miles north of here, which has been settled by the first group of Burmese who completed their 14-month training programme in Israel.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the Military Attache, Sgan-Aluf A. Gidron.

During the initial stage, three villages of 72 families each were established along the lines of the Lachish Region settlement plan. In one of them, farming is already well advanced with corn, assorted vegetables and fruit trees — whose saplings were brought from Israel — doing nicely. Next year the second large group of Burmese, now in Israel, will be settled in this region.

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INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

World Price Drop Costly to Israel

POST Economic Reporter

World prices declined slightly during the first half of 1960. Prices for Israel's exports (in particular agricultural produce) fell more steeply than for her imports, so that the terms-of-trade worsened slightly (by four per cent) compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Israel imports increased in volume by 12 per cent, and exports by 25 per cent; export earnings rose by only 13 per cent — to $131.7m. — however. Export of industrial products rose both in quantity and price by almost a third.

Import of consumer goods rose by 21 per cent in volume, and of fuel by 16 per cent. Import of raw materials went up by 13 per cent and of investment goods (machinery, etc.) by four per cent.

In fact, consumer goods and fuel have been cheaper than previous. The increased import of petrol cost practically no more than the smaller quantity purchased last year. Prices of imported machinery on the other hand went up by four per cent.

Despite the substantial improvement in exports, Israel's trade deficit has grown.

It would seem that the balance of payments bottleneck will henceforth be not so much the shortage of saleable exports, which are developing satisfactorily, as the excess of internal purchasing power. If internal demand continues to rise, it will not only divert manufacturers from export markets, but will suck in more imports and sabotage attempts to narrow the trade gap.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 25, 1960

A. LINKED	
4½% Treas. Dollar	103
4½% Bonder Dollar	97½
4% Defence Loan	97½
4% Housing Loan 'B'	96
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/38	103½
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/38a	103½
5% National Oil Co.	102
4½% Local Authorities	103½
4% Keren Hayesod (1)	97½
4% Port and Chemicals	96½
Free Market quotations	**Bid** / **Asked**
Housing Savings 45	105 / 108
Housing Savings 50	105 / 108
Housing Premium	— / —
(1) ex.	95 / 95
Participating Bond Ser.	— / —
Works	120 / 130
Lands	125 / 135
Naphta	140 / 150
P.I.A.	110 / 120
Bank	110.5 / 113
C.O.L. LINKED	
4½% Defence Loan	98½
4½% Housing Loan 'A'	98½
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/38	113½
4½% Local Authorities	103½
4% Keren Hayesod (1)	97½
C.O.L. LINKED	
5% Indust. Dev. Bank	95
5% Pal. Elect.	103
5% Bank Leumi Israel	94½
ORD. AND PREF. SHARES	
Pal. Elect. Bonds	97½
6% Pal. Elect.	103
2nd Pref. Stock	103½
Bank Leumi	94½
"A" Ord. Stock	107
Isr. Mortgage Bank (new issue?)	103
Bank Leumi Invest.	97½
Rassco Pref.	113½
Housing Mortgage Bank	120
Elbra Investment	105½
Africa Pal. Investments	107
I.L.D.C. (new issue?)	103½
Ata Textiles	103½
Koller Textiles	113½
Amis & Dairyfarm Invs.	120
Pal. Potash	103
Dead Sea Foundry	113½
Tuva	103½
Pal. Cold Storage	103
Paper Mills	104½
Alliance	97½
Delek	97½
Delek 11/12	104½
Jordan Exploration	113½
OTHER	
Lapidoth	95 / 97
Naphta	140½ / 141

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div./Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds — Weak
Index Bonds — Lower
Ord. Shares — Firm

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Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

DOWN WITH TAXES!

HARSH summer daylight streamed into the Knesset through uncurtained windows on Wednesday for the Great Holiday Performance staged by the Opposition, and the whole thing fell rather flat. The curtains are in the wash. The entire opposition had mustered its forces — Herut, General Zionists, the Agudа rump remaining after the defection of the Aguda Workers to the Government, and the Communists. Their protest was in two parts, namely that Mr. Eshkol should have thought it necessary to add to the tax-payers' burden at all, and that he should ajdy have waited to do so until the calculation had been safely made for the new six-month index and the Knesset had gone into recess.

•

HERUT, through Mr. E. Shostak, who as usual concerned mainly with the infrigment of the individual's rights and liberties by the liberties which Mr. Eshkol takes. In that party only Mr. Yohanan Bader, among the leaders, takes a genuine interest in economics, and he thinks the whole budget so terrible that a miserable ten millions extra are no subject for him. It is not without interest, however, that Mr. Shostak, the only Herut labour representative, probably has a better notion than his colleagues in "Fortress Zeev," the party's offices in Tel Aviv, who would suffer if government expenditure was cut back sharply. He tried to liven up the proceedings by calling the new taxes rude names such as *mamser* (the word for a child born of adultery) because they had not been brought to the Knesset for approval and thus made legitimate. He annoyed Mr. Eshkol, and that was as much as he could hope to do.

DR. Sneh (Communist) is a skilled demagogue, and wove in some neat phrases. The economy has been poisoned by taxes, and is dying, in this ocean of money in which the Government wallows, will the worker's cup of coffee save the situation? (He was quick to add "or the teachers!") He spoke with ringing pathos of the fabulous profits made by the Amcor refrigerator group (that should bring us American investors) and bewailed the fact that the "Am" did not stand for its Hebrew meaning of "nation," but was the first syllable of "America." His pathos was still undiminished when, by a slip of tongue, he said they were paying $15 for the Israel pound.

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MR. P. Bernstein's speeches all tend to be quite indistinguishable, and deal with the General Zionist conviction that we are going to the dogs. The increases would set off a new round of inflation, he forecast, and this time it would kill us. While he be as passionately opposed to the sharp rent rise recommended by the Eisenberg Committee, which will cost many citizens perhaps a dozen times as much extra as the higher taxes on gas ranges?

Even in the economic world the Aguda tends to take a highly personal view of things. Taxes should take into account the difficulties of families blessed with many children; indirect taxes fall to do this. And why this tax persecution of people who use electric razors? Here Mr. Lorincz, whose fine beard is uncut, like that of any other self-respecting member of Aguda, was treading warily. "There are circles," he explained, "whom custom requires to use these machines, who are prevented from using an ordinary razor. They should therefore not be treated as luxurious." The point is, of course, that most members of Mizrahi do not actually wear a beard nowadays, but nor will they transgress the law and use a razor. The electric shaver merely "clips" the hair and is therefore acceptable to wide orthodox circles, for reasons not fully appreciated neither by the extreme orthodox nor yet the unorthodox.

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THEN Mr Eshkol came on, with his rapid-fire, machine-gun style reply. He had nothing very new to say. The Government cannot save money except by cutting services, and that he is not prepared to recommend. (An opposition member observed later that the police had succeeded in shifting men from jobs to field work. Why did he not get up to elaborate on this in the session? He shrugged a shoulder. The police is a "Mapai" ministry. And even the police would never have done it just to save money, but were forced into reform because they could not get enough men.) It is generally supposed that the new taxes were introduced by Mr. Eshkol to draw from the consumer's market the extra money that will go into it through the small increase in the cost-of-living allowance to which he yielded with so little protest.

In the Histadrut and in Mapai there may be serious differences of evicion that are difficult to fight out. In the Knesset the Government has so comfortable a majority that nothing can touch it. Perhaps this was simply the easiest way out for him. The intelligent, educated and progressive middle class of Israel has decided against income tax as the main fiscal instrument, and tacitly agreed that it prefers indirect taxation, which it would be quick to recognise as socially unjust, more expensive to collect, and altogether démodé and immoral if it were Franco's Spain we were talking of. But who wants to live by his own theories?

•

MR. Ben-Gurion got up to speak about defence purchases as a sort of unexpected bonus. Nasty tongues were quick to say that he had found Mr. Eshkol's speech so unconvincing that he felt he must come to his rescue. The Ministry of Finance, of course, declares that their speeches had been coordinated from the outset, and that that was why Mr. Eshkol had said the extra money was needed for immigration, never mentioning defence. Not that IL-10m. will go very far in either of these fields. The Premier was not very specific in what he said, but it is believed that he may have been referring to an important earlier project that did not achieve completion at the first attempt. The financing of this project is to be rather complicated, and even if the agorot on your coffee won't pay for it, we shall all have to learn economy anyway.

•

IN the pleasant holiday atmosphere after the session was over it was being debated whether the session had performed any useful purpose. After all, the new rates will go to the Finance Committee, and in the end they will come into effect, with perhaps a few minor adjustments.

•

"AH," said a Herut member. "But if we didn't even have the power to call a session like this, can you imagine what Eshkol would do to us then?"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

THE ARAB CIRCLE

[illegible] (Mapai Religious) writes: "The opening [illegible] of the Arab States clearly reflected at their foreign ministers' conference [illegible] Egyptian dictator's attempt to complete the Arab circle [illegible] as he described it in his 'philosophy of a Revolution,' by gaining control of other Arab States, as he did [illegible] of Syria, is meeting with opposition ... There are others who regard the [illegible] of the conference as proof that hatred of Israel no longer unites the Arab States. This optimism seems premature. Brave Arab statesmen outside the UAR, who are concerned about their countries' independence, have yet to proclaim a change in their attitude towards Israel, the major obstacle to the [illegible] of the Egyptian-Syrian dictator."

New Taxes

Davar (Histadrut) writes: "The Knesset's decision on taxes and the explanations given there will help to lower the tension caused by the unrestrained propaganda of the Opposition ... The Minister of Finance proved that the Opposition's arguments were based on a misrepresentation of the facts and were therefore meaningless." It was necessary to levy the taxes at the time chosen because a delay of two months, until the Minister of Finance returned from the GA, would have caused a deficit that would have necessitated even higher taxes, Davar says. The paper denies that any of the taxes were imposed on vital items.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes: "The job of the Finance Committee is to reconsider the whole question of the taxes, which caused a public storm, and to bring about their cancellation. The economic argument in support of them presented by the Minister of Finance, as well as the security argument that was unexpectedly presented by the Minister of Defence, do not eliminate the degree of damage caused by the new taxes, both as regards their timing and their character."

Ha'aretz (non-party) and Hashekar (General Zionist) discuss the report of the Eisenberg Committee on rent control. Herut writes about the controversy between the Attorney-General and the Chief Rabbi. Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) devotes an editorial to the Olympics, and calls for measures to prevent further deaths from poisoning by insecticides. Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) discusses a recent dispute involving the rabbi of Kiryat Shmona.

1960 Olympic Games Biggest Ever

7,000 Competitors from More Than 80 Countries

By PAUL ROHN

THE ritualistic, spectacular march-past of the finest athletes of over 80 countries at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome yesterday marked the opening of the biggest-ever Olympic Games. This is the 17th Olympiad of modern times since 1896, when they were renewed at Athens after 1,500 years.

The biggest Games hitherto were in Helsinki in 1952, when 69 nations were represented and 5,867 athletes participated. This year, the number of competitors is about 7,000.

In the ancient Olympics, the law provided for the cessation of all hostilities to enable the citizens of the various States to attend the Games, and this spirit has been reflected also to the Olympiads of recent years. Thus, except for the Berlin Games of 1936, the Olympiads have been free of "political incidents," and not even the Arab states have withdrawn because Israel will be in the same march past, and may even be in a race against them. The one notable absentee in Rome is Communist China, which resigned because of the Olympic Committee's "two Chinas" policy.

The 1956 Melbourne Olympics were held in the shadow of events in Hungary and Egypt. Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon withdrew and Israel sent only a token team of three athletes. But this time, even the crisis in Congo did not prevent any nation from sending its sportsmen to Rome. Chile did announce that it would not send a team because of the recent earthquake disaster, but the Italian Olympic Committee generously invited the Chileans to Rome as its guests.

All the signs are that these Olympics will be an outstanding success. The Italians have spent huge sums in preparing two main centres, the Foro in North Rome and the "EUR" in the south of the city. The former includes the Stadio Olympico, where 100,000 spectators can watch events, including the track and field which will highlight the 11 days from August 21 to September 10. The EUR city includes the glittering Palazzo dello Sport, where indoor sports such as boxing and basketball will take place.

The Olympic Torch, the highlight of today's ceremony, was ceremonially lit in Olympia on August 12 and has followed an historic route, along the Sacred Way and beneath the Colosseum.

The marathon runners will push along the Appian way.

22 Israel Contestants

From August 25 to September 11, the athletes will contest 18 sports. Israel has sent a contingent of 22 athletes who will appear in track and field, swimming, fencing, gymnastics weightlifting, shooting and cycling.

The Olympic Games have inevitably produced its heroes, whose names went far beyond the sports pages. Who does not remember, the fantastic Czech, Emil Zatopek of 1952, the Dutch woman flyer Fanny Blankers-Koen of 1948, Jesse Owens, the American Negro who took four gold medals to Hitler's dismay in Berlin in 1936, the "Flying Finn," Paavo Nurmi, or "Tarzan" Johnny Weissmuller, who already in 1924 timed 59 seconds for the 100-metre freestyle swim?

Competition in the 1960 Games will be so hot that it is virtually impossible to point to any "heroes," and only in very few events dare one pick the winners with any confidence. This is particularly so in the track-and-field events, which have always highlighted the Olympic Games.

Though the U.S. still seems to hold the edge in the mens' track and field events, the European challenge will be very powerful indeed in these Games. America's sprinters in Rome will be Ray Norton, Frank Budd and David Sime. Photography is required to tell them apart at the end of a 100-metre dash. Germany's Armin Hary claims the world record of 10.0 secs for the 100 metres, though this time has not been ratified. Italy's Berutti, Tom Robinson of the Bahamas, Britain's Peter Radford, the French Senegalese Seye also offer strong challenges. The very consistant Norton is favoured to win the 200 metres, but "flyers" at the start like Hary or Sime may take the 100 metres dash. The U.S. looks good for the relay.

The 400 metres looks a very open race. The South African, M. Spence, Germany's Kaufmann and the 20-year-old American newcomer Terry Woods claim the best times this year. The Indian, Milkha Singh, and George Kerr of the West Indies are also considered "world beaters" on their best days. Davis just scraped into the American trio for this race, but is reported to have reached again his top form which makes him very dangerous.

Kerr, Moens of Belgium, Schmidt of Germany and Murphy of the U.S., are the big guns in the 800 metres. If Kerr concentrates on this race, he will be the runner to beat.

Australia's Herb Elliot holds the world record for the 1,500 metres with 3.36.0 metres, and also the fantastic time of 3.54.5 for the mile. This makes him strong favourite for the 1,500 metres. However, he is erratic, and if he proves anything below his best in Rome, the Hungarian, Rozsavolgyi, and Tabori, France's Jazy, Rumania's Zoltan Vamos or the American Dyrol Burleson will fight out the finish.

1960's Greatest Race

The 5,000 metres may be the greatest race of the 1960 Olympics. Poland is strongly represented with Z. Krzyszkowiak and K. Zimny. Germany's H. Grodotzki in June set up the year's best time for the distance in 13:49.2 mins. Bolotnikov is Vladimir Kuts' protege and will try to emulate the Kuts win for the USSR. Jim Beatty is the best American ever over this distance, clocking 13:51.7 mins recently. New Zealand's Murray Halberg and Britain's Brian Tulloch claim the best times over three miles. Britain's 29-year-old Gordon Pirie was second to Kuts in Melbourne, and if the pace is not too scorching in the early stages of this race, may with his fast finish overhaul the lot.

The 10,000 metres looks like a race between Halberg and Bolotnikov, with the New Zealander strongly fancied. This runner with the withered shoulder and arm is full of determination, and has run the best times over this distance this year.

The U.S. has dominated the hurdles since 1936 and looks likely to hold the titles. L. Calhoun looks fastest in the 110 metres; the nearest non-American is likely to be Germany's M. Lauer, and Glenn David should clinch the double for America, though he may be hard pressed by South Africa's G. Potgieter.

In the field events, the U.S. seems to be lined up against The Rest Of The Rest, Poland has risen as an athletic power in the last four years. Her J. Schmidt is hot favourite for the hop, step and jump and Krzyszkowiak may be too good for Sokolov of the USSR and Zhanal of Czechoslovakia in the steeplechase. But if ever there were any "certainties" in the Olympics, they are the Americans J. Thomas in the high jump, already claiming 2.23 metres, and Don Bragg who will go even higher in the pole vault. In this month's American "tune-up" meet in California, long jumper Ralph Boston soared to a new world record of 26 ft 11¼ inches, beating Jesse Owens. No other jumper has yet reached 8 metres. Hammer-thrower H. Conolly, the world record holder, will be challenged by half a dozen Russians. One of the American "Big Three" Parry O'Brien, Bill Nieder or D. Long — is sure to pull off the shotput. O'Brien won gold medals in the past two Olympic Games (he also gave exhibitions in the 4th Maccabiah here), but we fancy Nieder, who just made the American team because of injury to Davis in this event. The decathlon will be a duel between the veteran Russian Kuznyetzov and the American Negro Johnson, with Formosa's Yang next best.

Soviet Women

If the U.S. still has the edge in men's track and field, the women representing the USSR are the ones to be beaten. The strongest challange to them will come from the Australians. Rumania, Germany, Poland and possibly Britain may also win gold medals.

The greatest feat of any woman athlete in recent years is that of Iolunda Balas, the 23-year-old Rumanian who claims a high jump of 1.86 metres, the first woman to jump over six feet.

In Melbourne in 1956, Australia's own 18-year-old Betty Cuthbert was the great hero, winning the sprints. She is now strongly challenged by her countrywomen, Marlene Millard and Pat Duggan, the American Wilma Rudolph, and M. Itkina of the USSR. The 4x100 metres relay should be a tough struggle between the Russian and Australian girls.

Germany's Gisela Birkemeyer, I. Press (USSR) and N. Thrower (Australia) look best in that order in the 80 metre hurdles. The Russian girls have clocked the best times over 800 metres. Poland's Krzesinka and Britain's Mary Bignal look good for medals in the long jump, but the discus, javelin and shotput are practically cerain to be Russian property at the end of these Games.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared yesterday).

Amateur Star-Gazers Use Home-Made Telescopes

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASTRONOMY is considered the oldest, most exact and most all-embracing of all the sciences. It also represents an unlimited challenge to the amateur who gets up at the celestial bodies, without a thought of gain or profit, satisfied with the observation of God's universe. Such are the several hundred members of the Israel Amateur Astronomers Association, who are to hold their convention in Jerusalem next Sunday and Monday and such is one of their Haifa members, Mr. Fritz Salomon, a precision engineer, with a little workshop in Rehov Hehaluts. Born in Germany 46 years ago and trained as a ship's engineer, he came to this country in 1934 and sailed on the ships then plying from Haifa until he was partially disabled by polio in 1936.

Reflecting Telescope

Mr. Salomon has been interested in astronomy since childhood. In 1940, after meeting Dr. S. Spanjer-Herford, a Tel Aviv urologist, who had just built himself an eight-inch telescope, he decided to build one too. Drawing on the doctor's experience and aided by books on the subjects, he soon became proficient. Now he makes them in his shop, one or two a year, whenever there is a slack period in the mechanics.

During the past 20 years Mr. Salomon has made some 30 telescopes, from four to 8.5 inch in diameter. They are stationed all over the country, between Revivim and Dafna, wherever men and boys care to look at the stars. He constructed himself almost exclusively the reflecting telescope, with mirrors. This method is more difficult but cheaper than making refracting telescopes with special lenses. The vision-plate glass (up to one of the needed for the mirrors Department is available here where the Tel special optical glass Kaplan ... must be ordered Sciences, ... made reflecting the Heb... yields the same re... Dr. Y. the refracting type, pointed ... less than one quarter the Tel Ach... return fr... dies at ... tical Tool ... and polish one of Chicago, ... taken Mr. Salomon THE THIR... days of exacting the latest A... of the skill of ers Associa... mechanic and the 5 p.m. Sund... star gazer. The the Williams... Mr. Salomon the Hebrew ... component him... the objective pus in Jerus... small "finder"

Moon-Watchers

A member of the Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers of the U.S., Mr. Salomon was last year assigned the task, together with half a dozen other Israel members, of observing a certain section of the moon for any "artificial or natural event or changes." The Israelis have not yet observed such an event on their section, such as the impact of a lunar missile, but negative reports are part of their task. A constant watch for something that may never happen, with the assured feeling that you are one of countless observers of the moon and the stars every second of every day, is part of the fun of the star gazers, and the only compensation they demand.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

Cinemas and Cinema-Goers

By Fay Doron

ISRAEL'S film exhibitors are at present conferring in Jerusalem, and it is to be hoped that the interests of the public are featuring in their deliberations.

The average cinema-goer — and Israelis go to the cinema more often than their counterparts in almost any other country — is not particularly concerned about the economics of film-distribution. But no is keenly interested in a number of other questions that affect him personally.

He goes to the cinema primarily for entertainment and relaxation, less frequently for intellectual stimulation. As far as the choice of film is concerned, this depends on the individual's taste and educational standards. But as Israel's audiences are drawn from dozens of different language-groups, the local exhibitor is afforded more leeway than his colleagues elsewhere. The exhibitor naturally, wants to show films that will draw the public, but he can turn to many different countries for his sources. In English-speaking lands, for example, the French film will attract only the intellectual few, whereas it has a wide circle of fans in Israel. American films, on the other hand, are popular here mostly when they contain a good deal of music and dancing. As a result one finds that the better Hollywood picture, with a good plot and intelligent dialogue is less successful than the big musical.

The question of the relaxation which the cinema-goer seeks is bound up with that of his physical comfort and it is to be hoped that this is being discussed by the exhibitors. Tel Aviv has progressed to a point where the physical comfort of the audience has been taken into account, and the city can now boast of a few comfortable, well-ventilated and often air-conditioned picture-houses with sufficient exits and spacious foyers. The capital is still far behind the times. Whereas in Tel Aviv in the summer months the public goes to the cinema in order to avoid the heat, in Jerusalem the patrons find themselves choosing, not the film they want to see, but the least intolerable atmosphere in which to spend the evening. The Jerusalem Municipality has done something for the public by banning both smoking and the cracking of sunflower seeds during the performance. As a result, one can now go to a second performance without having to sit ankle-deep in the refuse left by patrons of the earlier show. Still, much remains to be done as far as comfortable seating is concerned. There are some cinemas in Jerusalem — let them be nameless — which make cinema-going a form of purgatory both regarding seats and heat. Film exhibiting is a business like any other and some consideration should be shown to the customer. The film fan may have all the sympathy in the world with the exhibitors' troubles over entertainment tax and high running costs, but he still wants to feel that he gets some value for his money.

★

APART from the questions of comfort and choice of films for adult audiences, it is important that the exhibitors should be giving some thought to juvenile cinema-goers. Many of the pictures which have been shown recently regardless of origin, emphasize violence and sex (some of the latter deviational) to an extent which cannot but make parents feel considerable unease. Local women's organizations have begun to think that the time has come to review the whole policy of film-showing as far as the afternoon performances are concerned. We assume that box-office employees and ushers take reasonable care to see that young people under 16 are not admitted to "adults only" performances. But it is not always easy to distinguish between 14- and 16 year-olds.

★

ONE solution mooted is that "adults only" films should not be shown at afternoon performances. Another and more positive suggestion is that in each town one of the smaller houses should be set aside one or two afternoons a week when suitable films would be shown for juveniles only. Such pictures, both features and documentaries, are available either through ordinary commercial channels or from the Embassies and Information Services of various foreign representations. A point could be made at the same time of including Israel documentaries at such showings for adolescents.

Another matter, unconnected with the subject matter of films, has also been occupying the minds of the women's organizations. They would like to see special blocks of seats set aside at afternoon performances for the younger members of the audience. This would mean, on the one hand, that adults would not be bothered by youthful ebullience, and on the other that young girls would not find themselves sitting next to older people who might pester them. It is unfortunate that Israel is no longer free from some of the less pleasant social phenomena which have for long existed elsewhere, but we have to learn to live with realities.

Jerusalem, August 28

Readers' Letters

HARMFUL SUN-BATHING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a visitor to Israel, I was horrified to see yesterday men, women and children over-exposing themselves to the sun on the beaches and swimming pools near Tel Aviv.

The damaging and harmful effects of sunlight must be taught to children from infancy and childhood as an urgent public health measure. Cancer of the skin is only one of the serious consequences of chronic over-exposure and sunbathing.

Yours, etc.

"Visiting Dermatologist"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, (So. Rhodesia)
August 21.

ROSH HASHANA GUESTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Many of us wish to have a good time on the New Year Holidays — to dress up, go to the synagogue, visit friends and relatives, sit around the table with family and friends. A few amongst us, however, are not able to do so, as their parents are abroad or they do not have a home or family in Israel.

Why should not the doors of those who can afford to accommodate a few open and do so? I request all those interested in accepting such guests for Rosh Hashana and/or the other Holidays to inform me about this at an early date. My address is "Temple of Man," Shikun Dalet, No. 121-1, Beersheba. I also ask all those who wish to be accommodated to inform me of the same in advance.

I sincerely appeal to everyone to accommodate as many as they can, with or without informing me.

Yours etc.,
RAYMOND TALKAR
Beersheba, August 21.

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Making Friends

SUNDAY night was glamour and protocol night at Lydda airport with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, three Cabinet Ministers, and the Soviet Ambassador who is Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on hand first to welcome the President of the (French) Congo Republic, Abbe Fulbert Youlou, who is the first Head of State to visit Israel, and then shortly afterwards bidding farewell to the Premier of Nepal.

This was also Abbe Youlou's first trip abroad as President, since his Congo Republic had attained independence within the French Community only a week earlier. Although President Youlou had come mainly to attend the Rehovot conference, he stated on his arrival that the glowing reports on Israel which he had heard from the Prime Minister of Chad, M. Francois Tombalbaye, had contributed largely to his decision to come and see Israel for himself, only a few days after his country's Independence Day.

Hardly had the sounds of the 21-gun salute for the Congo President died down and the tune of "La Congolaise," the new republic's national anthem, faded out, when Mr. Ben-Gurion and his party took their leave of the entourage of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B.P. Koirala, who left for Persia and India on his way home after a 10-day visit here.

The departure of the Nepalese Premier was preceded by a joint B.P.-B.G. statement on future Israel-Nepal economic cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry and construction, which was worded in unusually warm and cordial terms. An interesting farewell note was struck at the parting talk of the two Prime Ministers, just before B.P. boarded his plane to Teheran, when Mr. Koirala reminded Mr. Ben-Gurion of earlier reports on B.G.'s plans to visit Rangoon and urged the Israel Prime Minister to add a visit to Katmandu to his Asian itinerary. Mr. Ben-Gurion was obviously embarrassed by this unexpected disclosure, particularly since no definite plans for such a visit to Burma had yet been drawn up for the near future. Nevertheless he did not rule out the possibility of coming to Nepal, as well, and perhaps following his recent successful official visits to America and Europe, B.G. may be induced by B.P.'s invitation to make his first visit to Asia at an earlier date than originally planned.

While some of the Cabinet members were busy at the Lydda airport ceremonies, the home of Foreign Minister Golda Meir in Jerusalem glittered in a festive, though informal, supper reception for all the participants of the Rehovot conference. Most of the Israel Government's Who's Who were on hand to mingle with the large number of celebrities from six continents in what was probably one of the most impressive social gatherings in Israel's short history.

The young and dynamic Ministers from the newly independent African and Asian countries "stole the show" and many important topics for the future of these countries were discussed in the informal and spur-of-the-moment talks on the patio of the Foreign Minister's spacious residence.

Here Mr. Koirala, just prior to his departure for Lydda, heard an on-the-spot report from the Congo by Israel's Ambassador in Leopoldville, Mr. Ehud Avriel, immediately afterwards exchanging views with other Asian and African Ministers. There the youngest Minister in the world, 24-year-old Pierre N. Kamden, the Cameroon Minister of Public Health, was seen chatting with the not so old, resolute Vice-Premier of Chad, M. Gabriel Lisette, who is also a Minister in the French Cabinet, and both seemed equally concerned with the state of the French community in view of the recents from the Mali Federation.

There were also the Nigerian representatives dressed in their colourful national robes, whose delegation to the Rehovot conference is among the largest, Dr. S.E. Imoke, the Eastern Nigerian Finance Minister, Chief A. O. Adeiyi and Chief J.A.D. Adebyi, the West Nigerian Ministers of Finance and Commerce, who head this delegation, were constantly surrounded by various Israel and African experts.

Other interesting personalities in the gathering included the Kenya Ministers of Commerce and Labour, Dr. J.G. Kiano and Mr. R.G. Ngala, as well as by the Philippine Minister of Commerce, Mr. Manuel Lim, and the Singapore Minister of Education, Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin.

Between lectures in Rehovot and official receptions, guests also took time off to tour various Israel development projects, each according to his own fields of interest. Israel's "cocktail set," too, had one of its busiest weeks coping with an over-crowded schedule of meeting Government and public representatives from 41 countries.

Altogether it was the most memorable fortnight in the history of the Weizmann Institute. Although it began with a tone of doubt because of the paradox that science is likely to widen rather than narrow the gap between advanced and underdeveloped nations, during the second week it became clear that in absolute terms the progress of the new states can be so great, with the aid of the vast fund of goodwill on which they can draw among the scientists, that cautious optimism is more than warranted.

It only remains to ensure that the future will see practical results from this Rehovot Programme.

And indeed, while the Israelis found this gay and gallant conference exciting and almost overwhelming, with Heads of State, Cabinet ministers and famous scientists to entertain, every national leader indicated that he would like to send teams to this country to follow up the visit with practical work, and the Institute offered its facilities to its friends abroad.

President Ishak Ben-Zvi wears the Ordre de Merite Congolais awarded by Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of the (former French) Congo Republic as the two heads of State leave the reception at Beit Hanassi this week. With them is Aluf-Mishne Y. Carmel, the President's Aide.

Photo by Schlesinger

Tale of Two Islands

ABOUT a year ago a Ceylonese mine-sweeper was awaited in Eilat with the crew of officers and sailors who were scheduled to take over one of two Israel frigates sold to the Colombo Government. However, the ship never arrived. The Ceylonese had asked the Egyptians for permission to sail the frigates through the Straits of Tiran and — as might well have been expected — such authorization was not forthcoming. When the Israelis failed to convince their customers that the Egyptians had no right to permit or refuse passage in the Gulf of Eilat, Israel sailors took the "Mivtah" to the Gulf of Aden and there handed her over to the Ceylon Navy. Some months later the second frigate was sailed by Israel seamen directly to Ceylon.

The hesitation of the Colombo Government over such a minor matter was, to some extent, typical of the extreme cautiousness with which Ceylon has handled her relations with Israel. This culminated this week in the embarrassing announcement by Ceylon's new Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, that her Government would review the accreditation of Ceylon's Minister to Israel in an effort to improve her country's relations with the Arabs.

The Ceylonese Minister to Israel is Sir Arthur Goodwin Ranasnia, who is Resident Ambassador in Rome. He presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi in January. Our Minister to Ceylon is at present Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Daniel Levin, who was accredited to Colombo while still Ambassador to Burma. He, too, has not visited Ceylon in quite some time, and the Israel Legation in Colombo is actually headed by a young Chargé d'Affaires. Now, following Mrs. Bandaranaike's statement, the Foreign Ministry has decided to despatch a high-ranking Israel diplomat to Colombo in an effort to prevent the deterioration of relations between the two countries.

The Arabs have been putting pressure on Ceylon about Israel for quite some time. One of their main weapons is the Arab countries' purchase of a quarter of Ceylon's tea, the island's main product. When the Arabs announced their decision last year to boycott Ceylonese tea, friends of Israel among the tea importers in London and New York increased their purchases of Ceylonese tea by a total amount equal to the Arab import.

It is interesting that the man who was responsible for Ceylon's establishing diplomatic relations with Israel was none other than Sir John Banadaranaike, the man whose memory Ceylon's present Prime Minister reveres and in whose footsteps she has vowed to follow. Under the late progressive leader's premiership, Ceylon had also filed a number of sharp protests with the UAR for detaining Israel goods destined for Ceylon in the Suez Canal; and at the last U.N. General Assembly she switched her attitude from unqualified support for establishing a Palestine Conciliation Commission to the demand that any such Commission concentrate on the task of bringing Israel and the Arabs to the negotiation table.

In Nicosia, on the other hand, President Makarios of the new Republic of Cyprus honoured his earlier undertaking not to discriminate in Cyprus' relations with Middle Eastern countries and agreed to the appointment of an Israel Ambassador. He will be Mr. Zeev Levin, Minister-Counsel-General in Nicosia.

One of the trumps of Arab pressure against Cyprus is the fact that 14,000 Cypriots reside in Egypt. The Arabs also threatened to boycott them since Cyprus buys £700,000 worth of goods from them every year and sells them only £100,000. Israel's trade balance with Cyprus is also strongly in Israel's favour, but the deficit is made up by our tourists on the island. The 5,000 Israelis who visited Cyprus last year spent an average of ten days there, while most of the 3,300 Arabs were transients.

The Costs of Survival

THE new indirect taxes on a series of consumer items were first challenged by the Histadrut and then debated at a special session of the Knesset, summoned in the midst of its summer recess at the request of the opposition parties. One of the reasons for the controversy was perplexity at the reasons for and timing of the new levies. The nation has come to learn from Treasury officials that proper budgeting procedures require that income and expenditure be planned in advance for each fiscal year and finalized in the Budget as voted by the Knesset. Rumours circulated to the effect that tax returns had fallen below expectations, that sales of Government bonds had been disappointing, and that additional income was required to cover the increased cost-of-living allowance and the proposed hikes in teachers' pay.

Another explanation of the new imposts, however, was given by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in the Knesset on Tuesday, when he stated that certain essential equipment for the defence forces had not figured as an expenditure item in the Budget because "I did not then see any source from which the equipment we need could be obtained."

The new levies have come at a time when a number of measures designed to ease price controls have threatened to raise living costs for the consumer. Most recent is the report of the Eisenberg Rents Committee, which recommends steep increases in those rentals which have been frozen by law at levels below real property values. The report offers some protection to persons who had invested key money in the expectation of paying a specific controlled rent, but leaves the average tenant, as well as many occupants of leased business premises, with steeply raised monthly expenditures.

The voluminous Eisenberg Report, fruit of over two years' work, is under study by the Government, which has yet to declare its policy in this matter.

Handle With Care

THE insecticide Parathion, imported from abroad, has come into fashion among Israel's agriculturists to the point of indiscriminate use. Results have been damaging to plant as well as human life. While several children were hospitalized and a number died this summer through inadequate precautions in packing and storing the chemical, certain beneficent forms of insect life were destroyed as well, so that nature's "biological balance" was upset. The red spider mite, for instance, was liberated from the insects that normally prey upon it. It emerged to spread its damage over Israel's cotton crop, now ripening for harvest, and may also attack other field crops as well as deciduous and even citrus fruit.

Arduous investigations at the Agricultural Research Station at Beit Dagon and the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot have identified two chemical products — Keithane and Tedion — that will battle the red mite effectively. Meanwhile Parathion is out of favour, to the extent that legislative provisions are under consideration to control its use.

Improving The Record

THE protracted and bitter quarrel over the Chief Rabbinate elections moved in to the High Court in Jerusalem this week. The three Justices were in effect called upon to test the validity of the Elections Committee which had met in rump session because the Chief Rabbinate had boycotted it and three of the four latter's representatives had resigned. There were several points of procedure in the running of the new deadlocked elections to be judged. But though not present in court, the principal protagonists of the case were the outgoing Chief Rabbi Nissim and the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano.

The court hearing, which began on Monday, was on two orders nisi, one of them granted to Rabbi Hugi-Aboudi, whom the Chief Rabbinate appointed to the Elections Committee to replace its former representative, Rabbi Aburavia, whom it "discharged" when he refused to comply with the Chief Rabbinate's boycott decision. The Chief Rabbinate had boycotted the Committee on the grounds that its first meeting had been convened by Rabbi Toledano alone, instead of jointly with Rabbi Nissim. The other order nisi had been granted to a resident of Bnei Brak, who, it is generally accepted, represented the side opposing Chief Rabbi Nissim.

The respondents in both included the Minister for Religious Affairs, who was represented in court by his Assistant Director-General, and the active members of the Election Committee.

Earlier, before proceedings had been started, the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, requested by Rabbi Toledano to deliver a legal opinion, had affirmed that the Chief Rabbinate had no right to discharge anyone whom it had already appointed as its representative, and that the Chief Rabbinate's three other delegates had had no right to resign. In court, the Attorney-General sought to prove his contention by drawing on legal authorities. A dramatic moment in the hearing came when Mr. Hausner charged that the minutes of the Chief Rabbinate Council meeting, which had discharged Rabbi Aburavia, were not authentic. This was interpreted as an accusation against Chief Rabbi Nissim, President of the Council. One of the points in issue here was whether a certain member of the Council had abstained from voting or had voted against the discharge.

The Attorney-General's allegation was just part of a wider issue as to whether Chief Rabbi Nissim had attempted to manipulate the running of the elections by "pressure and threats." Similarly, Rabbi Hugi-Aboudi's counsel—who was, in effect, presenting the Chief Rabbinate's case—sought to prove that it was Rabbi Toledano who had done the manipulating, starting from the time that he had planned to introduce new regulations, which, according to the opposing side, were aimed at excluding certain candidates from the elections. Further charges of "pressure" came in the testimony of Rabbi Aburavia who declared that Chief Rabbi Nissim's son, Mr. Moshe Nissim, M.K., had warned him against participating in the Elections Committee.

The Attorney-General's allegation on the inauthenticity of the minutes brought a sharply worded reply from Chief Rabbi Nissim, which he made public. This set off a further exchange of public statements by both, with Mr. Hausner standing by his charge, and Chief Rabbi Nissim accusing him of slander.

The High Court hearings were held in a crowded and sometimes noisy courtroom, with most of the public benches occupied by orthodox youngsters. There was frequent laughter in court, particularly during Rabbi Aburavia's testimony describing in detail how pressure had been exerted on him, and at Rabbi Hugi-Aboudi's non-committal replies. But while the issue itself was still undecided by week's-end, the prestige of the much-contended Chief Rabbi's office had suffered most damaging blows.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE — By Amnon Bartur

Face-Saving in Shtura

NEWS of the goings-on at the Arab Foreign Ministers' conference in the Lebanese summer resort of Shtura (also called Brides' Resort) dominated the Arab political scene this week to the exclusion of almost everything else. But one of the most revealing aspects of this general interest was that it was really centred not on what the conference would do but on whether it would manage to convene at all. That it has managed to do so in the end was due largely to a prearranged "coincidence"; M. Karim Belkassem, the Algerian delegate-spectator, announced that he was compelled to return to Tunis before the conclusion of the deliberations, and the Ministers, appreciating Belkassem's predicament, agreed to put the Algeria problem first on its agenda.

This happy coincidence literally saved the conference from complete collapse. When the delegations from nine Arab countries arrived in Shtura on Monday there was still no agreement about the meeting's agenda. The differences of opinion were concentrated on the question of which subject should be listed first on the proposed agenda, and the two main antagonists in this dispute were the UAR and Jordan. It was actually a race with time, having nothing to do with the meeting's chances of success; Cairo was insisting that the Palestine problem should be discussed while Amman wanted inter-Arab relations to be first on the agenda.

Cairo Gives In

In their respective stands, both Cairo and Amman were seeking mere tactical advantages. If inter-Arab relations were discussed first, the meeting would probably never get down to the Egyptian proposals concerning the proclamation of a Palestine "status" and the establishment of a Palestine army — two subjects which can prove very embarrassing to the Jordanians. On the other hand, should the conference be persuaded to take up the Palestine problem first, the Jordanians would not only be at a disadvantage but may never stay to voice their complaints against Cairo.

In the end, it now appears, Cairo had to give in. After a stormy meeting on Monday night which followed the opening session, the delegates arrived at a formula whereby the Algerian problem be tackled first, because Belkassem had to be back in Tunisia, and agreed that "general Arab affairs", including inter-Arab relations, be listed second on the agenda. This left the Palestine question in the third place, thus practically registering a triumph for the Jordanian stand and a setback for Cairo's.

This has come as no surprise. The fact is that the Arab delegations, or an overwhelming majority of them, came to Shtura determined

(Continued on Page 11)

Who Will Settle the B'nor Region?

Pioneering State Policy

By MOSHE DAYAN

ONE of the most frequent charges levelled against the "Espresso Generation" is that they aspire to a life of ease, high salaries and comfortable homes.

It is said that this is very different from the aspirations that inspired the preceding generation, the men and women who went out to settle the wilderness under difficult physical conditions—living in shacks and tents and subsisting on bread and lentil soup.

The question is whether this is just a change of mood in the two generations—the veteran pioneers and the "Espresso Youth"—or whether it is also a sign of the times.

It is not my intention here to discuss the motivation behind the pioneering spirit of former years, but it seems to me that what we are witnessing today is not just the replacement of pioneers by non-pioneers but the symptoms of changing conditions, which have affected everybody — including the veteran pioneers.

In the labour settlements, which represent the outstanding element of our population, it is not just the younger generation which insists that the settlers' standard of living should equal that of workers. You will find this same demand expressed by the veterans who clearly belong to the pioneering generation.

This situation applies, of course, not only to the labour settlements but also to the teachers, the Hagana veterans and all those other groups whose past modesty are now cited as examples. Those of them who are still with us today and are engaged in the same occupations they were some decades ago, are demanding better living conditions to bring them up to the general level—and their pioneering qualities have surely not disappeared. And most of the time it is the old-timers who spearhead these demands for such material improvements.

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THE settlers' demand for the same standard of living enjoyed by others—a demand which I wholeheartedly support and which I do not consider out of keeping with pioneering—cannot be understood without noting one additional change that has taken place in the structure of our society since the state was born.

The farmer's personal expenditure makes up only a small part of his costs. Even if he should agree to let the standard of his nutrition, housing and clothing deteriorate, his farm will not be able to prosper unless he is assured of a high income. The many people who handle his produce on its way from the field to the consumer; expenditures on health, education, culture, security, etc.; direct and indirect taxes and the indispensible investments required to build up and keep up the farm—all these and many other factors determining the budget of the farm demand a high income level.

It was not so in the past. The more the farm was a self-contained unit whose work animals fed on its own crops, whose chickens made do with remnants from the kitchen and whose vegetables grew on the farm's own manure, the more the farmer prepared his own flour, olives and jam, the more easily he could balance his budget by cutting down his standard of living to match his income.

Today's farm must sell its produce on the market. The cost of mechanical equipment and fuel as well as payments to the Mekorot Water Company and the salary of the Tnuva employee and of the village schoolmaster, as well as the groceries he must buy in town, are all beyond the farmer's control and he must make sure his farm's income is high enough to meet expenses set by factors outside the farm for these products and services. Thus the individual's readiness to make do with little can no longer be a factor in the management of the farm, and his demand for higher income need not necessarily denote the absence of a pioneering spirit.

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INTENTIONALLY or not, the words of those who call for a pioneering policy for the nation—myself among them—are often misquoted, as though we were asking for state-sponsored pioneering. I do not know what state-sponsored pioneering is, but if it means pioneering carried out by order, or the imposing of pioneering on the population, or parts of it, by the state, then I am opposed to it.

I do believe, on the other hand, that it is possible and even necessary for the state to follow a policy of pioneering. We must set out for the state all-encompassing pioneering goals for the development of the land in the building of settlements, harbours, waterworks, and of the people by education for the backward elements, slum clearance, etc. These goals must be our constant guides in determining policy.

When I say the state of course, I do not mean just those at its helm but the entire nation. Every adult is under an obligation to recognize the main problems confronting us, and to know what the state's aspirations are; what it is striving for; how it is to live. In such an atmosphere every individual's decisions must have this sense of pioneering as a point of departure, and he must live in the realization that the achievement of the nation's goals depends on him. At such times he must realize that raising wages beyond the state's ability to pay, inflating living standards or failing to work honestly, endangers the whole policy of national development. Everyone of us must be made keenly conscious of this, everyone must understand that no development policy is possible unless we impose limitations on the rise in our standard of living. The development needed is too great to be achieved casually and without effort.

This is why I do not agree with the manner in which the settlement of the B'nor region was envisaged at the meeting of Mapai's Central Committee. I am wholeheartedly in favour of settling this area, and I feel we should start on the necessary preparations; but I know that large investments of funds and effort will be required. Nor is this the only project of this kind. Hence the meeting should have stated explicitly what we shall have to do to make this project possible. A virtual resolution of identification with the enterprise and a call to the "young generation" to join it, is not enough. It should also have been stated that it will make necessary a policy of self-restraint, needed for any national pioneering policy. Without real and not just verbal support by the entire people and not just the young generation—the whole decision is empty. The development budget will have to find an annual IL.300 for the next five years just to meet the cost of installing the irrigation in the B'nor Region.

Our present way of life and the self-seeking tendencies that dominate our society and not just the youth, are wreaking havoc with the most vital development needs of our nation and our country. My colleagues of the Mapai Central Committee—and Mapai exerts more influence on the pattern of our life than any other party—have taken no real step towards strengthening the pioneering spirit in Israel by their adoption of Mr. Eshkol's proposal for settlement of the B'nor region so long as their approval of the proposal is not based on the assumption that they themselves will have to contribute something more to the project than just a dramatic call to the country's youth to take part in it.

I will be happy if this call and other such calls will make it possible for us to resume agricultural settlement, to maintain our present settlements and to find money for education, housing, port construction, and the industrialization of development towns, etc. But I suspect that a great deal more than that will be needed, and first and foremost—though this in itself is not the whole answer—we must have a policy of pioneering for this country. This is what the Mapai Central Committee should have demanded.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 28	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
		T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0810	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1130	EL AL	Rome
	1530	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1900	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2205	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Aug. 29	0230	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Aug. 30	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0230	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0630	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. Aug. 31	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0945	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. Sep. 1	0020	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0730	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Rome
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2300	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Sep. 2	0230	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1530	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Mon.	30/8	AVLANTIC	Piraeus/Messina/Naples/Algesiras/New York
Tues.	31/8	MEDSAFIA	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus Naples/Genoa
Thurs.	1/9	ISRAEL	Naples/Palma/Gibraltar/New York
Fri.	2/9	JERUSALEM	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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MONETARY POLICY

Salvation by the Printing Press?

By Dr. F. GINOSS
Senior Economist with The Bank of Israel

AN expert who was called in to give his opinion about the feasibility of certain long-term credits from U.S.A. counterpart funds to industry has given a score of recommendations for other fields of economic activity. His report states, among other things:

There is a need to expand the money supply faster than in the past.

Accumulation of foreign exchange reserves was probably too rapid. Therefore a greater proportion of future money expansion should be used to increase credit.

This report has been a boon to all those who advocate the relaxation of credit restrictions as the only means of overcoming all the difficulties of the economy. "Enough" credit will lead to more production, more exports and more replacement of imports, more savings, higher productivity, lower costs, etc. It is really difficult to see why this "wonder drug" is not used when such marvellous results are promised. Why should there be any fear of inflation? Now a new and original theory has been discovered in Israel that credit restrictions in themselves or tight-money policies "breed inflation"; and while the said report advocates a higher rate of monetary expansion, on the ground that there has been some decline in the velocity of circulation, its adherents in Israel claim on the contrary that the "restrictive" monetary policy caused an increase in the rate of velocity.

Some of the more deep-seated problems of the Israel economy are such that they could not be spotted by this expert who came here only for a short period and relied mostly on the information conveyed to him. This information came, to a great extent, from interviews with industrialists and commercial banks — people who are naturally inclined to think that an abolition of credit restrictions is desirable, since it would increase their profits.

But let us see how far the recommendations of this report may be safely applied to the Israel economy.

Is the Inflationary Danger Over?

It is the task of the monetary authorities not only to act when there are already serious inflationary tendencies but to prevent, as far as possible, the creation of inflationary pressures. In 1959 the local price level went up by 2½ per cent and in 1958 by about 4 per cent, as against 8 per cent in 1957 and 1956 and even higher price increases before. Most countries would regard the "relative price stability" of a price increase of two or three per cent a year as a sign of inflationary pressure and would take measures to forestall any further development which might lead to further price increases such as monetary expansion for instance. Although the rate of the price increase is declining in Israel, price stability is by no means assured and developments have to be closely watched in order to prevent the recurrence of inflation or any undesirable influence on the balance of trade. Thus, for instance, during the first half of 1960 prices have moved upwards only a little, but the balance of trade has deteriorated, without any significant increase in investments. If this development continues we will again have as high a foreign accounts deficit as we did in 1958, and this without increasing investments. In such a situation monetary policy has to be cautious if further undesirable developments are to be prevented, particularly since at the same time the increase in the cost-of-living allowance to wage earners will also have some influence on the price situation and since the employment situation, especially as far as skilled labour is concerned, does not indicate that we have idle manpower resources.

By How Much Can Israel "Safely" Expand Its Money Supply?

There is no doubt that in a rapidly expanding economy some measure of monetary expansion may be possible without causing serious inflationary pressures. But in this case it is most important to hold monetary expansion within "safe" limits or, as the World Bank says, "it would be wise for the monetary authorities to err on the side of caution."

In order that monetary expansion should not prove inflationary, its rate of increase should not surpass the rate of increase of the real resources at the disposal of the economy, i.e. of the gross national product plus the import surplus. Suppose that the money supply is expanded by 12 per cent and over-all demand increases at about the same rate. If the national gross product at constant prices rises by 10 per cent and the import-surplus remains at its previous level, real resources for local uses will increase only 8½ per cent. In this case prices may go up by about 3½ per cent, thus adjusting total supplies to total demand. But if the import surplus is also increased by some 10 per cent, prices will go up only by about 2 per cent. On the other hand, if the import surplus declines by 10 per cent, total real resources to the economy will go up only by some 7½ per cent and prices will rise by some 5 per cent. In order to prevent any price increase in the latter case, which is the desirable development, monetary expansion should not surpass 7½ per cent though the GNP rise by 10 per cent.

Of course this assumes that there will be no change in the velocity of circulation. A decline in the velocity of circulation would allow for some greater monetary expansion. There are some indications that the velocity of circulation may have declined during the recent years of "relative price stability." "Income" velocity declined in 1957 and 1958 by 3 per cent and in 1959 by 1 per cent. But the statistical significance of these figures is doubtful since they are within the margin of error of the GNP estimate. Furthermore, the above figures indicate a decrease in the rate of decline. In this case it seems unsafe to rely on a further decline in the velocity of circulation, though it is permissible not to take into account any increase in velocity.

If we are to achieve the foremost aim of the economy — to improve the balance of payments position, i.e. to increase exports and reduce imports — we must be cautious about monetary expansion. If monetary expansion is too great, the price increase can be slowed down by an increase in the import surplus. Surely it is more important for the Israel economy to achieve an improvement in its balance of payments position than to expand its money supply at an excessive rate.

This does not mean that any increase in the import surplus is unwelcome. If it results from a rise in long-term capital imports and is accompanied by an increase in internal savings and therefore by a steeper increase in investments, it does not contradict progress in the balance of payments situation. But under present circumstances, when investments are not increasing significantly, any improvement in the balance of payments position should show up as a decline in the import surplus. Under present conditions, therefore, monetary expansion should not exceed eight to ten per cent a year even if the velocity of circulation declines somewhat.

The average annual money supply increased by 18 per cent in 1956, by 19 per cent in 1957, by 15 per cent in 1958, by 12½ per cent in 1959 and by 12 per cent between July 1959 and June 1960. At the same time, prices went up by eight per cent in 1956, by another eight per cent in 1957, by 2.8 per cent in 1958 and by 2¼ per cent in 1959. The decline in the rates of increase in prices is clearly related to the decline in the rate of monetary expansion. Monetary expansion was not always the original reason for price increases; there may sometimes have been some cost inflation, but the monetary expansion created the increased demand which made these price increases possible.

Where Should the Additional Money Go?

Although the report affirms that Israel is past all inflationary danger and is first and foremost in need of more local currency, the expansion that it recommends during the next year was just IL100m. — or some 12 per cent of the money supply — as against an increase of IL48m. or 12 per cent during the year July 1959—June 1960. But the emphasis is on a IL200m. increase in credit to the public in addition to some increase in foreign currency reserves, since it is assumed that there will be enough offsetting factors to assure that the money supply will only increase by IL100m.

First, it should be taken into account that while these "offsetting factors" — the public's time deposits and foreign currency deposits at the local banks — may not be included in the "money supply", their liquidity is on the whole relatively high and a major part of them can virtually at any time be transformed into means of payment. Therefore their increase too has to be watched. Secondly, even if priority is given to the expansion of credit to the public, will there be enough of these offsetting factors to make it possible? As long as the offsetting factors were of sufficient importance, credit to the public was in any case allowed to rise much more than the money supply. Bank credit to the public increased during 1959 by IL116m. and during the year July 1959—June 1960 by IL135m. as against a rise in the money supply of IL56m. and IL58m. respectively. There is no assurance at all that the offsetting factors will increase further at the present rate. The savings on deposit at the banks may soon be partly used for buying obligations and shares on the local capital market, if these are made more attractive to investors.

Anyone planning monetary policy a year ahead must take into account the possibility these deposits may stop increasing.

The increase in the public's foreign currency deposits at the local banks is concurrent with the receipt of the German restitution payments, and should be seen as an offsetting factor to the increase in foreign currency reserves. The report recommends a reduction in the increase in foreign currency reserves and complains at the same time that industrialists are in certain cases not allowed to receive foreign currency short-term credits. If these credits are not used to increase imports but only to get working capital, i.e. local currency, they swell the foreign currency reserves temporarily, cost interest in foreign currency and may fall due at an inconvenient time. To get all the short-term credits in foreign currency available to local producers and to cut drastically the increase in foreign currency reserves would mean to increase imports at a steep rate. In this case increased imports would avert the inflationary dangers stemming from monetary expansion — but at what cost to our foreign currency position?

Has Israel Too Many Foreign Currency Reserves?

In order to be meaningful, international comparisons should compare the relevant economic quantities. Yet, in the report's comparisons, foreign assets have been related to money supply, to the GNP and to the size of the population in order to demonstrate that Israel has accumulated excessive foreign currency reserves. Is this significant? The relevant ratio should certainly be foreign assets to imports. For instance, America's foreign assets represent only 4 per cent of the GNP, as against 8 per cent in Israel. But imports represent only a very small fraction of the GNP in the U.S. — as against about one quarter in Israel. In the United Kingdom and Belgium, which are also countries doing a relatively large amount of foreign trade, foreign assets represent 12 per cent and 13 per cent of the GNP. Israel's foreign currency reserves can now meet some four months' imports, whereas it is regarded desirable to have reserves at least for six months ahead; and Israel's planners must consider the foreign currency obligations which will fall due in coming years.

Credit from Monetary Expansion or More Equity Capital

Anyone who is familiar with the problems of Israel industry realizes that one of its biggest problems is the supply of more equity capital. We will not go here into the reasons why this has happened, but it is a fact that Israel industry has been based to a great extent on borrowed capital. The report states this clearly, and in some places it recommends more equity capital, but at the same time it joins the chorus of demands for more credit, i.e. more borrowed capital to industry.

Must every increase in working capital be met by additional bank credit? Surely industrial enterprises would improve their financial standing if they would increase their equity capital by selling shares to the public. The present owners of many enterprises are reluctant to choose this form of additional financing since they do not want to lessen their control over these enterprises. But can the supply of more borrowed capital to these enterprises, which already have too small a share of equity capital, justify further monetary expansion?

The commercial bank's "excessive" demand for collaterals should be seen in this connection," although of course it is not clear how the central bank can be blamed for it in any case.

Qualitative Controls by the Central Bank or by Commercial Banks?

Though qualitative controls are admittedly not fully effective in directing the flow of additional credit to the most appropriate uses, they have proved quite useful in Israel. Industry and agriculture, and especially export industries, received a fair share of the additional loans. One abuse is that a certain part of the credits granted to manufacturers for the expansion of production was used in 1959, and is currently being used, to sell to consumers on a credit basis. It would be desirable to prevent such practices and to have more control over consumers' credit in general.

But it is difficult to see how the transfer of qualitative controls to the commercial banks can assure more appropriate use of additional credit. The report itself states: "Industrial export business, largely a recent development, is considered more risky by the banks" (p. 127). Even more strange is the conclusion that the provision of more credit to producers would reduce consumers' credit. If producers find it profitable to sell on credit when they are short of credit, why should they reduce such sales when credit facilities are more ample?

In conclusion, it may be said that in reality monetary expansion has been ahead of the increase in real resources until this very day, as is indicated by a tendency to price increases and an adverse influence on the foreign trade balance. Therefore a greater rate of monetary expansion cannot attain an increase in real production; it can only lead to price increases or a deterioration in the balance of payments position. Surely, the working capital problems of industry cannot be solved by monetary expansion and should be solved by the addition of more equity capital. Furthermore, monetary restraint does not prevent economic growth but is in reality the indispensable condition for sustained and balanced economic growth.

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Science in the Advancement of New States

The Congressional Record, Official Journal of Proceedings of the U.S. Congress, recently reprinted the text of the address by Weizmann Institute of Science President Abba Eban, announcing the convening of the Rehovot Conference.

'Family Doctor' Policy Proves Its Worth

By SHALOM COHEN

THERE have been three physicians in the Israel diplomatic service, Dr. Walter Abeles, Ambassador Designate to Colombia, and till now Kupat Holim's Senior Physician for the Jerusalem District, will be the fourth.

If humour can win friends for Israel, he will be a most successful ambassador. The physician and diplomat have this in common, he said blandly as we sat in a Jerusalem cafe: they must listen to a lot with patience, and answer cautiously.

Dr. Alexander Fleischer

"I'm also used to taking orders from a woman," he said. "My boss before was a woman (Dr. Tova Yeshurun-Berman, medical chief of Kupat Holim), and I've been married for a long time." He has never been to South America and is now learning Spanish.

Dr. Abeles will also be Minister to Ecuador. Until now, the Israel Ambassador in Lima, Peru, served as Minister to Colombia as well as Bolivia.

With Dr. Abeles was Dr. Alexander Fleischer, who this month took over the former's Kupat Holim post. He is an ophthalmologist. While Dr. Abeles, who is 57, fires off snide remarks with a dead-pan face, Dr. Fleischer, 62, has a benign look, the appearance of the old-established reliable family doctor, someone who is certain that two and two make four and not a bit more.

What's the link between ophthalmology and a new post which is mainly administrative? we asked Dr. Fleischer. You need good vision for both, Dr. Abeles answered drily, looking away at someone who had just entered the cafe.

Both men have filled various "extra-curricular" posts, particularly Dr. Abeles. He came to this country from Rumania in 1923 as a "tourist" and stayed illegally for a year. One day in 1935, he went to Beirut, obtained an immigrant certificate from the British Consul-General there, returned to Palestine the next day, and paid up a one-pound fine for his past informal stay. The same year, he received his permit to practise as a doctor, and worked for Kupat Holim in Rehovot.

In 1948, on the eve of the War of Independence, Dr. Abeles came to Jerusalem to take the Kupat Holim post which he has just left (he took it over from Dr. S. Syman, now Director-General of the Ministry of Health.)

In besieged Jerusalem, he was a member of the Advisory Council to the Military Governor, Dr. Dov Joseph. (Dr. Abeles is a diplomat after all—he demurred when asked for comment on Dr. Joseph's much-debated book "Faithful City.") His job was to see to the hospitalization of the wounded, medical supplies, which were in great scarcity and were brought from Tel Aviv like other supplies. Often he had to run through empty streets under shellfire.

He was on the Guri Committee which had to fix civil servants pay (1955) and on the "Shabbat Committee" appointed by the Government (1957) to investigate the death of a man during a zealots' Sabbath observance demonstration. Appointed to the Kanev Committee on health insurance, more "or less as representative of the Progressive Party, he backed the minority opinion for comprehensive State health insurance in opposition to his employer's stand.

Dr. Abeles is on the Executive of the Progressive Party. He is at present the only Progressive in the Diplomatic Corps, though there were two before him. Both he and Dr. Fleischer are members of the Israel Medical Association's 13-member Inner Central Committee. Dr. Fleischer, who came here from Vienna in 1938, was until last year Deputy Chairman of the I.M.A.

Dr. Fleischer notes that he is not the first ophthalmologist to take up an executive post. There was Dr. Shatkai, Director of Beilinson Hospital, and Dr. Davidson, Director of Kupat Holim Lemunit, for example. Dr. Fleischer was also chairman of the National Committee of Kupat Holim doctors (1955-7) representing nearly 1,800 members of the profession.

Kupat Holim has 140 physicians out of Jerusalem's total 550. Hadassah has 280, and the rest work for various organizations.

Dr. Fleischer reckoned that only five Jerusalem doctors confined themselves to private practice. Dr. Abeles set the figure at 10.

Jerusalem and District Kupat Holim serves 120,000 souls (members and their families), of which 100,000 are in Jerusalem proper. The Sick Fund has 12 clinics in Jerusalem, and 80 in the Corridor. Yes, there are 80 localities in the Corridor, Dr. Abeles declared, seeing Dr. Fleischer's surprise.

In 1948, before the State Jerusalem Kupat Holim took care of 20,000 persons, who included three settlements in the Corridor and Kibbutz Beit Ha'aravа north of the Dead Sea.

The biggest problem before Dr. Fleischer is the changeover to the "family doctor" system, which is still under way, proceeding district by district. Out of Jerusalem's 100,000 Kupat Holim members, 65,000 have their "family doctor." They chose him already from among a score of general practitioners at the two or three clinics in their neighbourhood.

Dr. Abeles and Dr. Fleischer believe that the new system has succeeded and has rectified what it set out to. Patients are no longer shuttled from doctor to doctor and no longer live in dread of hearing "no numbers left" from the receptionist. Now the patient is always received by his own doctor who, if necessary, will fix a time for a further visit.

There were difficulties at first. People continued to crowd the clinics. But as time went on, they began to realize that there was no need to get up at six in the morning and that they were assured of being received. There were also cases of a few "popular" doctors having been chosen by too many patients. In such cases, a selection committee gave preference to those who had been longest with the doctor in question. In any case, 95 per cent of the patients polled so far applied for the same doctor they had before the new system.

One of the fears of Kupat Holim doctors that they would have too many patients on their hands, has not materialized. In fact, each physician now treats fewer patients, Dr. Abeles and Dr. Fleischer continued, because patients were also permitted to choose private doctors in town. Over 2,000 have done so. The system has resulted in less queues (but has not been good to that singular type of patient who used to go from one doctor to another to get a second opinion) and fewer home visits. According to Dr. Abeles, these have dropped by about 40 per cent. One reason is that patients who were convinced they would never get a number in the clinic sometimes used to get the doctor to visit at home.

The Revolution in Kupat Holim

Dr. Walter Abeles

It would appear that the "average Israeli" is just a bit of a hypochondriac: both doctors agreed that in Israel patients' visits, treatment and the dispensation of medicines were "exaggerated." They gave some intriguing Kupat Holim figures to illustrate this (they are for the country as a whole; Jerusalem is even "slightly worse"): In a single year the average Israeli gets 135 tablets, eight suppositories and six injections (excluding anti-biotics). He visits the doctor eight times a year.

In Jerusalem, last year, the average Kupat Holim patient was prescribed 13 medicaments. Each day in Jerusalem, some 3,000 persons visit clinics, and 250 have home visits. The Jerusalem situation is mainly due to the make-up of its population, but time and better living conditions are having a normalizing effect.

Penicillin is no substitute for hygienic living, Dr. Fleischer explained. It seems to be a Jewish malady, Dr. Abeles mused.

Face-Saving In Shtura

(Continued from Page 1)

to put an end to Cairo's total control of the Arab League. It is not generally known that the Shtura meeting is being held outside the League's framework so as to draw to it Iraq and Tunisia, whose Governments have been systematically boycotting the League's meetings.

There is thus some "historical" justification for Amman's insistence that inter-Arab relations be discussed first and foremost, and for the support which this stand must have been given by other delegations. It also accounts for the fact that the Moroccans have already announced that they intend to submit to the conference a plan for revising the League's pact, since the purpose of the meeting as stated originally was to discuss inter-Arab differences and their causes.

Hassouna's Role

It was rather typical, however, that despite these obvious truths, Cairo should nevertheless try to proceed as though the meeting was held in the framework of the League and to insist on discussing everything but inter-Arab relations — Palestine, Israel development plans, the position of the Negev Beduin, Algeria and the Arabs' relations with Iran. As though to give an air of finality to this stand, the League's Secretary-General, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, was right there at the opening session of the conference making suggestions as to how the discussions should be conducted! The Egyptians apparently felt too isolated and exposed: they had for long been accustomed to having these meetings in their own capital and under the auspices of a League which they held firmly under their control.

But now that a sort of compromise has been reached as to the meeting's agenda, and the first item has been thoroughly, and inconclusively, discussed (Belkassem's demands proved too sweeping), what next? At the time of writing the conference was just concluding its discussions on Algeria and preparing for its next and most difficult item — "general Arab affairs." So far, Jordan, Iraq and Morocco, with the implicit support of Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and of course of absentee Tunisia, have made their general position clear — the League must cease to be a tool in the hands of Cairo, its pact has to be revised accordingly, and its headquarters be moved from Cairo. This is never going to be accepted by the Egyptians.

Iraqi Frankness

Of all the declarations made by the delegates, the Iraqi Foreign Minister's were the most pointed and frank. He told the delegates that though the Arab peoples long for unity, it must be recognized that each country has its own personality and special characteristics, and that the essential thing right now is how to bring about cooperation and solidarity between these countries. Elsewhere, he said that the question of Arab unity "must be left for posterity." The implications of his statements for the Arab League are obvious: originally the League was conceived as a tool for cooperation and coordination between its members, but since 1954 the Egyptians have virtually appropriated it and given it a task for which it was not fit — namely to help Cairo bring member-States under its own domination. Now the Arab States have decided to put an end to this state of affairs. The next few days will show whether or not they will succeed.

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Economics of Scientific Development

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, August 26, 1960

Lecture Delivered at the Rehovot Conference

By J. H. DE BOER

Staatsmijnen in Limburg, Central Laboratorium, Geldrop, and Technological University, Delft, The Netherlands

ONE of the most significant revelations which emerged from the discussions of the International Convention on Science in the Advancement of New States was the manner in which every discussion of the new miracles made available to Man involved sooner or later — generally sooner rather than later — the basic question of cost. Breeder reactors using rocks as fuel, solar reactors trapping the power of the sun, the eradication of the tsetse fly, the education of the illiterate and the extension of research, correct husbandry of the land, farming fish in the sea, the desalination of seawater — all these soaring flights of the imagination came down to debates on the dollars and cents involved. Lenin's dictum that the test of communism is payability applies in the laboratory and the scientists have obviously acquired considerable skills as economists.

THE MONEY BEHIND THE MIRACLES

The only suggestion that this careful costing should be disregarded came from Professor Chaim Pekeris of the Weizmann Institute, who suggested that the state of emergency in Africa and Asia might be comparable to that prevailing during a great war, when normal budgets are disregarded to get quick scientific results, as was done with the Manhattan Project, where scientists were given unlimited funds and manpower to create an atomic bomb. While there was obviously great merit in Professor Pekeris' suggestion that science should be mobilized in this manner, it seems probable that the statesmen of the new lands will find their dream straitjacketed in basic economic principles for some time to come.

On the other hand, it also emerged that the peoples of the West must change many of their conventional economic ideas in approaching the problems of the New States. Western capitalist societies (and even the welfare states) were built by the basic technique of accumulating capital for investment through self-denials. The Puritan virtues dictate that it is bad for the character to receive benefits without working for them. This philosophy underlies the conviction of the West that help to the New States should take the form of loans — on however long-term and easy a basis — which should be allocated almost exclusively to development, with niggardly sums going to other "ephemeral needs."

The Conference revealed very clearly that these concepts are economically unsound and fallacious. If the New States are to develop they must receive liberal assistance with health, education and social welfare programmes, although these may appear superficially to offer no prospect of financial returns. Without massive aid to meet their social problems, all the other exciting proposals can bring no real relief.

Where infant mortality is 80 per cent and life expectation half that of the West, where parasitic diseases enfeeble the bodies and will of entire populations, where men are forced to perform the work of animals or machines because of the tsetse fly, it is pointless to talk of the importance of economic principles or the possible creation of atomic reactors. If 80 per cent of the population live on a bare subsistence level from agriculture during good years and starve during droughts, there is no prospect of savings to purchase welfare. One of the main lessons of the Conference was for Western statesmen and economists; Mr. Paul G. Hoffman's plea for more funds for services must be met with ready cash and not with moral lectures.

It is interesting to consider Israel in this context. In Mr. Jukes' analysis of countries according to Rostow's division of the four states of economic progress, correlated with the use of electricity, he described Israel as having just moved out of the stage of take-off into that of maturity. This means that we have passed from a period of rapid industrialization dependent on a few industries into that of diversification of industry. Our capacity to pay our own way and to increase our consumption from our own resources will become more and more evident. But while we may be justifiably proud of this attainment it is worth remembering the vast assistance received from world Jewry during the take-off period. Israel is surely an excellent example of the way in which investment in people pays—with the mass immigration from Middle Eastern and African countries we might easily have developed an economy similar to that of our neighbours.

Our leaders are entitled to enjoy a feeling of complacency because of the manner in which they have handled the funds at their disposal. The Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Israel, and their supporting advisers, will also derive considerable pleasure from the lucid and brilliant analysis by Prof. Iversen of inflation in developing countries, which reads like a case history of Israel and endorses the basic principles they have applied to the economy.

Dr. J. H. De Boer

detailed investigation should be carried out to prepare a development plan. This work may involve a number of calculations and of experiments. When all this preliminary work has been done the real development may start. Sometimes, however, the preliminary work leads to the conclusion that a far more detailed analysis of the problem is needed, and that far more research work will be necessary before the execution of the major plan can start.

Such a sequence of research activities, including an analytical and economic survey, numerical calculations, series of experiments, detailed drawing up of plans and time schedules precede any scientifically justified development plan in any branch of applied science. If this is not done there is a great danger that the development may prove to be an uneconomical one. If it is done, and thoroughly done, no guarantee can be given that the development, thus prepared, will be on an economic basis, but the probability of economic success is certainly far higher.

Agricultural Problems

Let us first focus our attention on problems of a mainly agricultural nature. Let us assume that a certain country decides to improve its agricultural system, maybe to grow more food for its increasing population or to increase the export of some of its economically important agricultural products. A general survey should decide which is the weakest spot in the existing system. It may be that other mechanical methods should be used, or that the texture or the composition of the soil has to be improved. It may be that fertilizers are needed or that plant diseases or insect pests are threatening the crops. It may be that other varieties of plant should be used, more resistant to the prevailing conditions. It may be that the lack of fresh water is the hampering factor for the existing system.

Let us now assume that the general survey shows the last-mentioned factor, hence the lack of fresh water, to be the most important problem. An irrigation scheme may be needed. The question is then where to find the water. The solution of that problem differs vastly from country to country. It may be well known that in many parts of the world rivers have been dammed off and artificial lakes have been made from which an irrigation scheme has been constructed. The main economic purpose of such a plan has often been the creation of a sufficiently powerful waterfall to raise hydroelectric power; the agricultural improvement, in such a case, was a by-product, which, in later years, may prove to be the more economical one. Many such plans on a vast scale, sometimes involving many countries, have been drawn up and may, in future, be executed at some time or another, if peaceful conditions will prevail.

In other cases the agricultural purpose came first. In Eastern Australia most of the rain, coming from the sea, precipitates in the mountains along the coast and the water runs back into the sea. In the Snowy River project the contours of the mountain range have been used to collect the water. A tunnel has been made to conduct the water to the other side, the land side. The supply of water, thus obtained, made a very useful agricultural development possible and also gave water power for energy.

In my own country a fresh water lake has been made from part of the sea. It may not be known generally that the Netherlands, being a country rich in water, lacks a sufficient amount of fresh water. For ages past salt from the sea penetrated inland by the rivers or seeped in underground; underground water coming from the east — the land side — is mostly brackish because it runs along salt deposits. Since ages again plans had been discussed to damn off the so-called Zuiderzee (an inland sea) and also to interconnect the row of islands lying off the coast by dykes, thus making a vast defence line against the attacks by the stormy sea all along the coast.

The Zuiderzee plan was the first to be executed.

The work on the second plan, the joining and damming off of the islands in the south-west of the country, has now started. An important part in its preparation was played by research work on small field models. These hydrodynamical models have proved to be very useful.

As already mentioned, there may be other factors in the agricultural system which may ask for improvement. Sometimes a special sort of seed is needed for the special conditions of climate or soil in the country that wants to improve its agricultural system. Introduction of special varieties from abroad do not always help, because of different climatic conditions or other factors. In such cases special varieties may have to be created by genetic studies.

If the country has no scientists at her own disposal, experts from other countries may be called in. Years ago a Dutch genetic scientist bred new varieties of sugar beet in the south of Sweden and the vast beet-growing area there is still based on that research and development.

A third hampering factor of the agricultural system may be the lack of nutrients in the soil. In my country, the Netherlands, there is one local agricultural adviser per 400 farms of more than 30 dunam each. Each year more than 160,000 soil samples are tested by soil research laboratories and the results are used for determining the most efficient grade and rate of fertilizer to be used. At the moment there is extensive use of fertilizers in the Netherlands. All so-called poor lands have been turned into fertile areas.

The use of fertilizers brings us to the manufacture of fertilizers. I take my main example again from my own country, from the Staatsmijnen in Limburg where I am a scientific adviser.

Foreign Know-How

The Staatsmijnen in Limburg was created by a government act in 1902. The company is state-owned. In 1906 the production of coal began and a great deal of it is of excellent quality for coke-production. This started in 1919 and has been continued ever since. For a certain time there was trouble selling the by-product, gas; this led to the decision to go into the production of ammonia from the hydrogen in the gas. The "know-how" was bought and obtained from existing industries in other countries, and in 1930 the production of sulphate of ammonia started. The economic crisis of that time induced further research and development, as a result of which nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and calcium nitrate were produced, leading to mixed fertilizers such as nitro-lime, nitro phosphate and totafert (containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium). More recently urea has become one of the sucessful products.

As mentioned, the first start was made by buying the "know-how" from abroad. Then our own research and development led to new and improved methods. As a consequence the "know-how" of the manufacture of products such as ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium sulphate and urea according to the processes of Staatsmijnen is now sold to all corners of the world and teams of scientists and technicians help to build and to start factories abroad, in old as well as in new countries.

The same happened with the manufacture of coke and of fertilizers, which produced a number of by-products. Benzene and naphtalene are used to produce maleic-anhydride, phthalic andydride and caprolactam, raw material for nylon. Ethylene was used to produce alcohol and ether, but recently it is used as the raw material for polyethylene. In such conditions the original raw materials are not sufficient any more to provide the expanding industry with all it needs. The industry, originally based on a certain raw material, is now based on its knowledge and it has, therefore, to increase its base of raw materials.

Systematic economical planning decides any new line; research takes it up and finds the most promising route; development continues and finds the most economic way of producing; the factory building department plans and builds the factory. All these stages work together and the next step is always prepared by the preceding one. Any new step is also preceded by an economic evaluation of the existing knowledge. Any following step is more expensive than the preceding one, development is many times more expensive than research, the building of a factory is far more expensive than that of a pilot plant. Progressing knowledge and economic evaluation, however, result in reducing the risks, so that, at the same time, the risk of any farther step is smaller.

Evaluating Research

Once a large industry has acquired a big research department, research can also be done on subjects which may or may not lead to future manufacturing lines. Often, very often, such research does not lead to the development stage, because an economic evaluation shows that it would — under the prevailing conditions — not bring about an economic proposition. Sometimes an unexpected sideline leads to economic new research, followed by development and production.

If a country obtains "know-how" from another country, the conditions in the two countries may be so different that quite a lot of adaptation research may be necessary to warrant the start of an economically justified development. This may be so both in the agricultural and in the industrial fields.

The vast ground-nut scheme drawn up for development in Tanganyika some 15 to 20 years ago, was basically sound. One cannot escape thinking that the lack of adaptation prevented the success for which its sponsors hoped. But then it is difficult to foresee everything.

President Youlou Presides at Session

Mr. Abbe Fban, (above) Minister of Education, shown at Map in Conference Hall indicating lands represented at Conference — photograph fails to cover Western Hemisphere. Below, a session presided over this week by Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of (former French) Congo Republic (second from left) with Mr. Fban, Prof. M. G. Scheinbaum of the Weizmann Institute, and Ritchie Calder, C.B.E., of London.

Visitors' Gallery: Dr. Samuel E. Imoke

TOUCHING SCIENTISTS' TENDER SUSCEPTIBILITIES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. S. E. Imoke rises to pose a question during conference sessions.

FEW delegates at the Science Conference have made so dramatic an impact as the broad-shouldered, serene and amiable Minister of Finance of Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Samuel Ifiem Imoke. Naturally his magnificent robes and head-dress made him an automatic target for journalists, photographers and the little boys hunting autographs who struck like midges whenever the delegates ventured out of the Auditorium. But even apart from his appearance he was a catalyst of drama. When acting as Chairman of one session he apologised suddenly for departing from the Chairman's usual function of introducing the speakers to suggest the creation of a permanent Conference based on the Rehovot programme, with its meeting-place rotating in the new states; he appealed to Russia to eschew barren politics and to participate in the plan; he suggested in a private interview that Egypt too should see the light of science.

Radio-Activity

Later in the discussions his mild statement that the peoples of Africa are worried about radio-activity and would welcome reassurance, sent all the physicists into a frenzy of righteous self-vindication; it was the only occasion that acid crept into the debates. Apparently the Minister had touched in his innocence on the scientists' most tender susceptibilities.

Dr. Imoke is one of the rare leaders of emergent Africa who was educated exclusively in his own country; at the Government College, Umuahia and the Higher College of Yaba, Nigeria. In 1938 he graduated from the Nigerian School of Medicine and joined the Nigerian Public Health Service. He resigned in 1951 to enter private practice but two years later was elected to the Eastern House of the Nigerian Assembly. In 1954 he became Minister of Labour and since 1956 has been Minister of Finance and Leader of the House.

New Realities

He maintains stoutly that his appeal to Russia and Egypt is rooted in the realities of the new world in which men live; the time has come to forget old feuds and to get to grips with the real enemies, the tsetse fly and the anopheles mosquito. He points out that Nigeria is potentially enormously rich; apart from agricultural products such as cocoa they have oil, coal and natural gas deposits. Their problem is that the pace is too slow for their liking; for their development programme they need £150m. They obtained £10m. from the World Bank and £12m. from the United Kingdom but they need more capital investment in huge amounts. The budget in his region is £16m. on current account and £6m. for development — "It is not enough!"

On the other hand they are not prepared to tie themselves to conditions of loans which they think will operate as restrictions on their freedom of action. The oil exploration was arranged as a joint venture with Shell on a fifty-fifty basis, with a 12 per cent royalty going to the region of origin. An English firm is developing the natural gas fields.

"Our arrangements with Israel are very good. We have obtained a loan without any strings. The technicians sent to us have been excellent; they have really understood our problems and have worked very hard. The Water Construction Company will be of great help in both regions. We can use advisers in agriculture and industry; also medical teams."

Era of Cooperation

After a tour of Europe and attendance at the Conference he has decided to recommend an intensification of scientific education in the secondary schools when he gets home.

"My main impression of the Conference is that we are entering a new era of human cooperation. Countries are not on their own with their troubles. United we shall resolve all difficulties."

Role of Social Sciences Stressed in New States

Lecture Delivered at the Rehovot Conference

By EDWARD SHILS

Professor of Sociology and Social Thought, University of Chicago.

THE subject matter of the social sciences is ourselves — and their contribution is the illumination of our self-understanding. The great cultures of the Orient, and particularly those based on Hinduism and Buddhism, have been concerned with self-understanding and self-discipline. The selfhood they have sought to attain has been a higher and more abstract selfhood. The self they have sought to suppress has been a lower selfhood — a baser, more bestial, more animal selfhood. The self which the social sciences help to illuminate is the self which lives in society, which lives in ourselves and in our fellowman.

The social sciences are not sciences in the sense in which sciences are being discussed here. They are not so rigorous in their procedures, nor so definite and reliable in their findings. But they have a great advantage over the ordinary opinions of men in that they are more reliable, more detached, less impelled by prejudice, ignorance and the egotism of tribe, class, caste, family, and individual than the beliefs about our fellowmen more commonly current.

Disengagement

In what follows I shall give two instances of the ways in which sociological enquiry and the sociological outlook can help persons in positions of authority in the new states to do their jobs more effectively and more conducively to the well-being of their fellow countrymen.

One of the consequences of becoming educated and of following the profession of scientist or engineer or administrator or politician is that there are changes in one's culture. For the underdeveloped countries are scientifically and intellectually underdeveloped as well as economically — becoming educated involves leaving behind the ways and customs of one's ancestors and of the ordinary people of one's own society. It involves living in a culture which is not an indigenous growth. It often involves a prolonged period of study in a foreign country, more foreign to one's own country than Britain is to America, or Germany is to Britain. It involves associating intimately with persons who do not share one's own indigenous culture, with teachers and with studuents who are themselves undergoing a process of sloughing off their own customary modes and thought, and acquiring new patterns of thought. This process of transformation is not peculiar to the under-developed countries; education does the same to those of the advanced countries who become educated. The difference is that the gap between the life and culture of the less educated and the more highly educated seems to be greater in the less advanced countries because the culture and outlook into which the educated person is brought has been at least until very recently, an importation. Then too the milieux in which the elite — intellectual, administrative and political—of any country move, are naturally different from those in which the less educated and less influential move, and the members of this elite have a tendency towards isolation from the milieux of the poorer and less educated.

Involving the 'Client'

The consequence of all this is a tendency to forget, if one ever knew, how the ordinary men and women of one's country think and feel. One can be very solicitous for the welfare of people and still not understand them well. Yet at almost every stage in the application of some new technique, the collaboration of the persons who are to use it is called for. Especially in the improvement of agricultural technique, in the improvement of animal breeding and care, in the struggle against pests, in the improvement of feeding practices, the readiness of the man on the ground to cooperate with the authorities is indispensable. The effectiveness of the agricultural agent and of the local medical officer depends on his intimate understanding of the ordinary people whose lot he is to improve. Such officials on the scene are likely to develop the necessary understanding in the course of their activities, but the policies which they are to implement are usually made in the capital, far from the local scene, by persons who do not have, for some of the reasons I have already given, and for others as well, this same intimacy.

The provision of a substitute for this immediate experience is one of the functions of modern methods of sociological and social anthropological research. Careful inquiries based on field work — on intensive interviews and observation bearing on the daily life, on the practices and outlook of the ordinary villager or townsman — can do much to aid in the formation of a more realistic sense of the life of one's own countrymen — a life which can too easily be forgotten or distorted in the memory of the educated higher civil servant or high level technologist. It is not just the particular observations which are reported in the monograph which are important in this context. Nor is it the cut and dried conclusions which come at the end of the monograph. Rather it is the sense which is conveyed of the concrete texture of a life different from that of the educated person.

The function of good social research in underdeveloped countries is not merely the supply of accurate assessments of quantitative magnitudes, which are of course indispensable for efficient administration and policy making, but the formation of an enriched and realistic imagination regarding the conditions and forms of life which are in many significant respects distant from our own.

It is certainly unnecessary and undesirable that a majority of the elite of the new states be sociologists or social anthropologists. What is necessary and desirable is that they acquire a sociological and anthropological viewpoint or sensibility. How are they to acquire this in countries where the periodical press is undeveloped, where bookshops outside university settlements are scarce and ill-stocked and where reading habits are not well-developed? It goes without saying that universities and colleges should make reasonable provision for sociological and anthropological teaching in their syllabi — not so much for the training of professional sociologists and anthropologists for whom under present and foreseeable conditions there can not be very great employment opportunities, — but for those persons who are going to become administrators and technologists. This, however, is a counsel which bears more on the remote future and not so much on the immediate future. For this, the admirable worth of the extra-mural departments and the various in-service training courses seems more promising. These are the ideal institutional instruments for the nurturing of the sociological imagination.

Wrong Criteria

But with what are the administration and technologists to be nurtured? Not, I hope, with books of sociological principles, definitions and laws for which there is no evidence nor with treatises in social evolution nor with monographs on American or British or French society of 40 years ago or yesterday. One of the greatest handicaps to the growth of sociology in underdeveloped countries, and thus to the diffusion of sociological understanding of one's own society, is the dependence on the syllabi and the text books of the universities of the advanced countries. Great though the University of London, and especially the London School of Economics are, and however considerable the advantages of the existing ones for the maintenance of exacting intellectual standards, the continued dependence on their syllabi in sociology seems to me to be injurious. Much effort should be expended in developing syllabi adapted to local needs, and students, youthful and mature, should be enabled to form their sociological understanding by the study of articles, monographs, and books about their own societies.

A Shopping List Of Priorities

Rev. Dr. Solomon Caulker

The conference guests face the press (left to right): — Dr. Rolando Garcia (Argentina), Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, (England), Prof. J. R. Zacharias (U.S.A.), Rev. Dr. S. B. Caulker (Sierra Leone), Ritchie Calder, C.B.E., (England), Prof. Eyo Ita (Nigeria) and Dr. Brock Chisholm (Canada).

By PHILIP GILLON

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Solomon Caulker outlined for the Rehovot Conference some of the problems which face Sierra Leone, many of whose inhabitants are descendants of the slaves freed by the great Wilberforce, there was a hush of identification with his distress throughout the auditorium. An infant mortality rate of 80 per cent; less than 10 per cent literacy; malaria, leprosy, hookworm and sleeping sickness, with only 50 doctors and a population believing that death was caused by witchcraft rather than the anopheles mosquito or contaminated water—it was a picture to daunt the bravest. So profound was the impression which he made that Prof. Chaim Pekeris was moved to suggest that the scientists should leave their pet projects in their laboratories to find some solution for the grim state of emergency existing in countries like Sierra Leone.

Dr. Caulker on his side was even more moved by the intensity of the response. "Quite apart from what was said it was enough to feel the sympathy of everyone. There is widespread anxiety among everyone here to share the good things of life with people less fortunate. What is more, I felt that this urge to help us was altogether disinterested. I felt it everywhere in Israel, where men, women and children stopped me and asked me about my country, how we were getting along, what our troubles were—all assured me that things would be good in the near future, that like Israel we would overcome all obstacles. This feeling that everyone is sharing has been very wonderful indeed. I suspect that the Israelis who called the Conference may be proved by history to have played a far more creative role than they themselves realize. New hope for Mankind may come out of Rehovot."

Born in 1917, Dr. Caulker was educated in Sierra Leone and then made his way to the University of Chicago, where he graduated with a Master's degree in philosophy. In 1945 he returned to his homeland to join the staff of the Fourah Bay University College of Sierra Leone. He is now the Vice-Principal, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Warden of Students. The University has 450 students, among them 35 women.

Pressed to decide on his "shopping list" (the priorities in the help which his country needs), Dr. Caulker at first said simply, "Everything." Then he decided that the first requirement was training on all levels. The people need instruction on the most elementary basis of cause and effect; they do not know simple arithmetic or how to draw a straight line. There must be formal and mass education. People kept crocodiles alive in streams and pools to ward off evil spirits. They thought that death was caused by an enemy's death wish. Such superstitions must go, although in the process efforts should be made to preserve what was valuable in the indigenous culture and to fuse it with Western ideas.

"We talk about this all the time—the fusion of ideas. We hope to get the best of both cultures."

They also need vocational instruction—it is a land without tradesmen and artisans. The agriculture is very primitive. The health needs are colossal, almost overwhelming.

"We are not asking for atomic energy, but we need so much from science at lesser levels."

Dr. Caulker concludes rather apologetically, "I'm having such a thoroughly good time in Israel that I feel almost guilty — next time I'll bring my wife and two daughters. I am most anxious for them to see what Israel has done."

Rocks and Commodities

New Peaks in Tel Aviv Equities

A NUMBER of ordinary shares have reached new all-time peaks. The advance was rather selective and concentrated around property shares such as I.L.D.C. and Africa Palestine, the General Mortgage Bank for which there is a persistent demand even at present levels; and investment companies: Bank Leumi Investment, Ellern Investment on the official list, PIA on the Blue List and Feuchtwanger Bank Investment outside the List.

Subscription for the 184,000 share issues of the I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Investment Corp., and 19,000 shares of the Sahar Insurance Company will open on Tuesday.

All the linked bonds remained neglected. It appears that uncertainty about the form of the redemption of $2.5m. of Tavei Dollar will take in December is affecting the market in these bonds detrimentally. Last year redemption was by repayment at par, but the Government may also purchase the bonds on the market, which has been done in other cases.

On the free market Phoenicia shares enjoyed a heavy trading with prices fluctuating between 112 to 118 and a hardening tendency on Wednesday. Lapidot are quietly steady and Naphtha shares have have improved slightly.

Interest Rates Cut Helps Wall Street

THE cut in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Banks and later by the commercial banks helped the New York Stock Exchange to recover from earlier losses. For the first time since April 1958, the rate of interest charged by commercial banks to big customers with the best credit rating was cut from five to 4½ per cent. This move was followed by two consecutive reductions in FRB rates and a continuing slide in short-term money rates. On August 24 the Dow Jones averages for 30 industrials was 641.56 as against 654.54 a week earlier.

Buoyant conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange, with supply becoming increasingly short. Insurance and banking shares were in the forefront while industrials were very active and closed much better. Electrical and radio shares also forged ahead, with gold shares taking a turn for the better. On August 24 Reuters daily index for industrials was 418.5 as against 395.5 a week earlier, and for kaffirs 67.4 after 66.8.

A more favourable interpretation of the developments in Congo helped Congo issues in Brussels, while Katanga issues showed some gains on the Paris market. From Frankfurt new peaks in industrials were reported, and markets in Milan and Amsterdam were generally firm.

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MONETARY STABILITY HELD BASIC TO DEVELOPMENT

By CARL IVERSEN
Rector of the University of Copenhagen

A Lecture Delivered at The Rehovot Conference

MOST of the developing countries are characterised by two things. They have at present a very low level of real income (which, moreover, rises only slightly or not at all). But they have at the same time considerable possibilities of raising their level of real income.

It should be remembered, however, that a rise in a country's level of real income may also be brought about from outside, so to speak, by an improvement in the country's terms of trade, i.e. by a greater rise in the prices of its exports than in the prices of its imports. Obviously, such an improvement in the external market conditions does not in itself represent "economic development" in the sense just indicated, although it may greatly facilitate a development policy. But it may also aggravate the problems of inflation.

From within, i.e. by the country's own efforts, the real income per capita can only be raised, if the total volume of production increases faster than population.

Such efforts to raise the real income per capita can aim at two things: the utilization of hitherto unemployed or underemployed factors of production, and an increase in the productivity of the employed factors of production either by means of improved techniques or through larger capital investments.

To some extent recourse may be had to *foreign capital*, but in most of the developing countries necessary capital investments will have to be financed from *domestic sources*.

Now it is a commonplace that since income is the source of the savings with which to finance capital investments, countries with a low level of real income will also tend to have *a very low rate of saving*. Time and again reference is made to the "vicious circle of poverty": low level of real income; small capacity to save; correspondingly small additions to the productive apparatus through new investments; as a consequence, low levels of productivity and real income. The less developed countries are poor just because they are poor.

The great English economist J. M. Keynes published in 1936 a very profound and path-breaking treatise called "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money." It was very unfortunate, however, that Keynes presented his analysis as a *general* theory, or indeed *the general* theory. It was based on the assumption of widespread unemployment everywhere in the community. It was valid in the special situation existing in the highly developed countries during the great depression, but many made the error of regarding it as valid without any modification at all times and for all countries.

Prof. Iversen is shown examining text of papers.

IT is understandable that not least the economists in the developing countries were greatly impressed by the "Keynesian revolution" in economic thinking. For on the surface it was certainly a very tempting prospect that merely by means of an expansionary monetary policy, as e.g. by starting great public investments financed by budget deficits, i.e. simply by drawing the money on the central bank, it should be possible to utilise unemployed — or underemployed — productive factors which would otherwise have gone to waste and thus to increase investments without lowering the previous level of consumption.

In the less developed countries one does not often, perhaps, find a great deal of open or direct unemployment. But it is widely, though not unreasonably, recognized that many of them, and especially those with a dense population, suffer from widespread "disguised" unemployment or "underemployment" in the sense that the number of labourers is so large relatively to the material resources with which they operate that if some of these labourers were transferred to other sectors of the economy the total output in the sector from which they were withdrawn would not be appreciably diminished.

When the hitherto underemployed labour is transferred to the production of capital goods the reason why this can increase the latter without encroaching upon consumption is, of course, that the disguised unemployment implies at the same time a "disguised saving potential." As long as labourers, who hardly contribute anything to production stay on the farms, it means that the rest of the labour force — the really productive part of it — shares its income with them. It "saves," one might say, part of its income, but uses this "saving" as a "gift" for sustaining the unproductive part of the labour force. If the labourers remaining on the land can be made to continue this "saving," i.e., if they continue to supply the food for the labourers transferred to the investment sector, their saving is no longer abortive, but results in an addition to the country's stock of capital goods.

Despite the undeniable possibilities for starting or increasing investment activity simply by a transfer of underemployed labour to the investment sector, this process of capital formation will hardly ever be completely self-financing. For consumption has a natural inclination to expand *pari passu* with the unavoidable increase in money income. As a consequence, a country embarking on a policy of economic development will usually be faced with the problem of, somehow, curtailing — or at least preventing a rise in — the demand not only for imported commodities but for consumers' goods in general, until the investment projects have been carried far enough to result in a larger production either of goods for domestic consumption or of exports with which to pay for larger imports. What kind of brakes it is preferable to put on the expanding consumption I shall consider later.

But if current consumption is kept down at least on its previous level and only vague promises of a future improvement in living standards are held out as rewards, it may be difficult to convince the population of the necessity of working harder. Thus the whole development programme may easily be frustrated.

Bottlenecks in Skilled Labour

EVEN in the most favourable cases, however, in which a large number of underemployed labourers are available to start with, and in which it proves possible to employ them more productively where they are at present, say in agriculture, or to transfer them to the investment sector without an unwarranted immediate rise in consumption, such an expansionary economic policy must, sooner or later, run up against an increasing number of "bottlenecks" in the form of scarcities of particular kinds of productive factors. In most of the developing countries the main bottleneck is likely to be lack of skilled labour taken in a very wide sense. And — as already intimated — the more limited the occupational or geographical mobility of the labour force, the sooner will these bottlenecks make themselves felt.

Then the expansion will no longer exclusively be a real one, resulting in increasing employment and production. From then on at least, if not earlier, the expansion will to an increasing degree be merely a monetary one and take the form of rising prices of commodities and productive services. This means that larger money incomes will accrue to the sellers of the commodities and productive factors, i.e. both to businessmen and to labourers. Thereby demand is further enhanced. Thus, at this stage if not earlier, the familiar cumulative self-supporting upward spiral movement of prices and wages — the typical inflation is set in motion.

The main problem simply is whether even in this situation, in face of threatening inflation, the expansionary policy should be continued in the hope of thereby promoting economic development still further. This is a widely accepted view in the developing countries. But it is necessary to distinguish between two schools of "inflationists" in these countries.

One group, which is opposed to government investment and central planning, argues that *private investment* should be stimulated by an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. If an easy credit policy proves insufficient to call forth increased investment activity *directly*, a deficit in the state budget is advocated as a means to stimulate consumption and raise profits, thereby *indirectly* inducing greater investment activity.

The other, and probably larger, group of "inflationists" in developing countries advocate deficit financing of public investments. To them it is this direct increase in the public investments rather than the possible secondary effects on private investment which matters. They argue that the cumulative inflationary effects of such a policy may be deliberately mitigated by using the resulting automatic increase in tax revenues for investment purposes.

Both groups admit, of course, the familiar social *evils of inflation*, though they often contend that these "social costs" are smaller in less developed than in more advanced countries.

Let us now look more closely into these processes of inflation. In both cases *effective demand surpasses the available supply* of goods at the prevailing prices. Unless others in the country in question are willing to reduce their investments and/or consumption correspondingly, prices must begin to rise, and as labourers and others with fixed money incomes demand — and obtain — compensation for the increase in the cost of living, a process of cumulative inflation is started.

The deficit financing of government investment has an advantage insofar as the government's "propensity to save" is unity, if the *deficit* is used exclusively for development purposes. (Those who maintain that public investments are less efficient, should remember that they may at least be "cheaper" in this sense.) But in practice an inflation will usually result also in a deficit in the state budget on current account. Governments like businessmen may be tempted into lavish expenditures during a period of inflation.

The material investments made possible by "forced saving" during a period of inflation cannot in their entirety be regarded as a net addition to the stock of investments. For inflation is almost certain to have adverse effects on voluntary savings. The redistribution of real income reduces the ability to save of those who get their real incomes reduced.

Moreover inflation may force many into capital consumption in order to maintain their standard of living, and this capital consumption is not always limited to actual owners of capital; a continuous inflation breeds a general desire to become a borrower or be in arrear with payments (including tax payments) in order to take advantage of the declining value or money. Even the businessmen who gain from the inflation may eat up part of their capital; though probably they "save" part of their estimated income, inadequate depreciation charges on the basis of historical costs may have given them an exaggerated impression of what their income really is.

Inflation's Benefits Illusory

CONSEQUENTLY, it seems doubtful whether a policy of inflation will result, in its later stages at least, in a substantial increase in the *net volume* of investment over and above what could have been obtained under stable monetary conditions.

In addition, inflation will lead to shifts in the structure of investment which from the point of view of sound economic development must be characterized as unfavourable.

Moreover, an inflation tends to make practically all investments look highly profitable with the result that the normal selective function of risk is eliminated. Under conditions of monetary stability losing firms are forced either to increase their efficiency or go out of business. A smaller-than-average profit does not have the same compelling effect; consequently, inflation enables inefficient firms to survive and thus prevents a more rational allocation of resources.

The normal socially productive investments in agriculture and industry are likely to be pushed somewhat aside during a period of inflation.

This tendency will be further enhanced if for social reasons more severe price control is applied to necessaries than to luxuries. In the interest of economic development it would be rational to put the most severe controls on the prices of non-essential goods, but this would, of course, hardly be politically feasible.

Similarly, export industries will be held back, because the inflationary process raises the exporter's costs, but has little or no beneficial effects on the prices he receives abroad. Eventually the currency will probably have to be devalued, but this may happen only after a considerable time-lag. In the meantime the foreign exchange earnings are smaller than they would be under conditions of monetary stability, and consequently the capacity of the country to import is reduced.

Thus there are several reasons to fear that the total available supply of foreign exchange will be reduced. Moreover, the curtailment of imports of luxuries is likely to reinforce the tendency towards a mal-distribution of investments. It provides a special inducement to invest in domestic industries producing the goods — or substitutes for the goods — that can no longer be imported.

Last, but not least, inflation may be particularly harmful in countries which are in the transition from a subsistence or household economy to a monetary economy. Distrust in the future value of money will tend to retard this development or even lead to a reserve movement back towards greater self-sufficiency.

In countries on a somewhat higher level of development inflation may do harm by destroying social insurance systems and security markets. As a consequence it becomes difficult or impossible for the government to revert later on to a policy of borrowing from the public rather than from central bank. Even the offering of very high rates of interest and stable-value clauses of one sort or another may for a long time be insufficient to attract funds, once the confidence of the population in its money and its government is seriously shaken.

Not Industrialization Alone

IT is sometimes argued that a mild inflation wight result in a certain increase in investments without intolerable social burdens. But at most this would probably be true if such a mild inflation occurred so to speak by chance. As soon as it is proclaimed as a deliberate policy, its effects will be discounted and thus it is gradually transformed into a progressive cumulative inflation.

No kind of inflation can in the long run be relied upon to promote economic development. It is not merely a bad way, but it is actually no way at all. For it cannot be to the real interest of countries wanting continued economic development to get, at best, an upsurge of perhaps mal-distributed investment lasting for a few years, but generating intractable difficulties later on.

This would be a pessimistic and sad conclusion, if the advocates of inflation were right in claiming that there is no other way to stimulate economic development. But I am equally convinced that this is not true. *There are other ways.* So much has been said in the last 10 or 15 years about the many "vicious circles" with which a developing country may be confronted that it may be worth while pointing out that a "beneficial circle" may also be generated. If a country can only manage to accomplish what Rostov calls "the take off into self-sustained growth" and for this a certain amount of foreign aid may be essential — less poverty, more food, improved health, greater vigour and higher working capacity will pave the way for increasing savings and investment.

It is a great mistake in my opinion that economic development has often been regarded as almost synonymous with industrialization. For, as already intimated, a modest start by improving the productivity of the traditional agriculture may in many countries promise better though perhaps less conspicuous results and require much smaller investments in the initial stages.

Every effort should be made to induce voluntary saving to facilitate its channelling into productive investment. The most important thing governments can do in this connection is probably, exactly to avoid inflation and maintain confidence in the future of the value of the currency. But the creation of more savings banks and cooperative credit associations may also help somewhat. Yet frugality and thrift cannot be fostered overnight. It is a matter of education, and this is necessarily a slow process.

For a long time at least it may therefore be necessary to supplement the private voluntary savings by public saving. I have already intimated these public savings need not all be invested directly by the government. They may also be lent to private investors.

Somewhat higher taxes will probably be necessary. It is worth pointing out, however, that even a modest increase in taxation may suffice to finance a substantial increase in investments. Suppose, e.g., that in a less developed country the share which the government takes of the national income by taxation is 12 per cent, which is probably rather typical; assume further that one-third of this share of the public, i.e. four per cent of the national income, has hitherto been devoted to economic development. In this situation an increase of only two per cent of the government's share — to 14 per cent of the national income — would enable the government to increase its contribution to economic development by 50 per cent, namely from 4-6 per cent of the national income.

The special inflationary danger inherent in a rise in export prices could be averted by a varying export duty. In this way the additional inflow of foreign exchange resulting from a favourable turn in the terms of trade could be reserved for paying for the imports necessitated by the economic development.

Finally, I come back again to the monetary policy in the narrower sense, i.e. the control of supply of money by the central bank. Admittedly, the power of the central bank in this respect is often weak in a less developed country. The traditional weapons of central banks, the rate of discount and open market operations, are seldom very effective in such a country. The bank should therefore be authorized to vary the minimum cash reserves to be held by the private banks and to apply selective credit control.

From all I have said earlier it is clear that the aim of central bank policy in a developing country should be to assist economic development as far as possible without exposing the country to an inflation which in the end is fairly certain to annihilate the development efforts.

In a properly coordinated fiscal and credit policy of the sort I have indicated supplemented by many other measures than the few I have been able briefly to touch upon here, I believe the developing countries have a much safer road to sound long-run economic development than that advocated by the inflationist. It may be a hard way, but it promises results

Testing Aptitudes

Scientific tests are used by the Hadassah Vocational Guidance Bureau in Jerusalem to guide youth and adults to the work for which they are most suited. Upper left, an elementary school graduate makes a choice of photos as psychologist looks on. Lower left, a blind candidate tests her sense of touch discrimination with wire forms. Lower right, a Hebrew University student takes a block-design test to help reveal his technical aptitudes.

Hadassah Photos by Hellwig

Yugoslavia's Transition from Farm To Industrial Economy Holds Vital Lessons

By B. Milosavljevitch
Professor of Agriculture
Belgrade University

Lecture Delivered at the Rehovot Conference

WE are witnessing a development of natural sciences which opens to the human race new perspectives in the use of nearly inexhaustible sources of energy and raw materials. Such technical development can greatly increase the productivity of labour. If all these scientific and technical achievements were to be completely employed, the human race could live in a world of plenty. However, a large portion of the world does not derive the benefits of modern technology. On the contrary, the people of many countries are exposed to a life of poverty and malnutrition. At the same time, food surpluses in more developed countries are a source of economic troubles.

At present, the differences in development between various parts of the world are as great as ever before. Such a gap between developed and new countries is at present a source of many economic and political troubles in the world.

In order to liberate the human race from poverty, in order to overcome the gap between developed and underdeveloped parts of the world, and to raise the welfare of all people, it is necessary only that all men use, and benefit from, the achievements of modern science. This obvious truth requires still much effort in order to be realised.

We may note that in recent years many nations have taken the first and most important step to create the conditions needed to bridge the gap between themselves and the more developed countries by liberating themselves from colonialism and by winning political independence.

Aim Is High Productivity

BASED on the 1939 index, industrial production in 1958 stood at 345 per cent. More and more, Yugoslavia has begun to export industrial goods and machines instead of raw materials, which — together with wood and unprocessed agricultural products — were the only items for export before the war.

Such a rapid economic development in Yugoslavia has been realized only by the application of modern science and techniques.

Some economic theories suggest that the best means of developing underdeveloped countries lie in the growth of small industry with machines of low productivity because of the availability of large amounts of manpower and the existence of a low standard of living. Based on these theories, the most rational way of development is the employment of large numbers of cheap workers, thereby raising production.

The underdeveloped country cannot pass through the successive stages of industrial development experienced by those countries which are highly developed at the present time. The new countries ought to benefit from the experiences of the others, but they must use the newest discoveries of science and technology and build their indusry with modern techniques, enabling high productivity of labour. This does not mean that one should discard those means of production and labour reserves which already exist; but, as the experience of Yugoslavia shows, it is necessary to create new means of production on modern machines with high productivity of labour, and in this way to realize more income and accumulation for further investment.

With an increase of production, the standard of living rises. As a result, the value of manpower increases, and it is clear that the production based on old techniques will suffer and disappear.

Industry based on modern techniques requires the establishment of many small enterprises which feed into the production of big industrial organizations.

The increase of production and of the standard of living, which goes hand in hand with such a development, requires large and better equipped networks of commerce, transport, and other services.

One important experience in Yugoslavia is that for rapid economic development, it is necessary not only to have modern techniques and skilled workers, but also such an economic system and economic policy that will strengthen the personal material interest of each producer for further improving production.

The principle "to everybody according to his work" becomes in Yugoslavia the basic principle for compensation of workers, and further research is in progress to apply this principle fully to the organization of production.

The material interest of each worker is not adequately realized by the payment to each one according to his output. The reward of the worker is not only the matter of wages of payment for piecework, or bonuses for premium production. Rather, in Yugoslavia, the material interest of the worker comprises, in addition to financial rewards, a right to manage the enterprise.

The workers' council, which is elected by all workers and officials working in an enterprise, arranges the production. Workers' managing bodies, helped by the experts, take care of the organization of the labour, of the most rational use of machines and raw materials, the most convenient way of purchasing the raw materials, and the sale of products.

The main principle of this system is that each man will receive money in proportion to his contribution to the production. The workers and their councils are interested in working out the most convenient method of how to measure this individual contribution. With each improvement in the method of measurement, the workers become more interested in improving the efficiency of their work.

Socialist Principles at Work

AS can be seen, the principle" to everybody according to his work" is applied in Yugoslavia not only to a whole collective but to each member of the collective, as well.

Experience shows that the best results are achieved in those enterprises that apply this principle most effectively. In such enterprises the workers, administrators and technical personnel are more interested in exercising their rights of management. They work harder at their own education in order to be more suited to production and management.

The system of workers' self-management is developing in a way which will draw more and more workers into direct management. The management responsibility is being decentralised so that each principal division of the enterprise is managed by its own workers. The extension of the principle of direct management throughout industry, and in all walks of life, is the goal being attained by developing a socialist democracy in Yugoslavia.

The efficiency of the Yugoslav economy has been considerably increased since the introduction of the workers' self-management in the economy. Especially good results in economic development have been attained in recent years, when the principle of material interest for producers for improvement of production was realized in practice more completely than before. This fuller application of the principle "to everybody according to his work," which is the basis of producers' material interest for improving production, confirms and further develops workers' self-management. The initiative of the members of the working collective is thus developed, and they are brought to search for the best solution for managing the enterprise, because in this way each collective and each member can realize higher income and a better life. This way, each member can form a solid basis for further bettering his material position. The initiative of the *entrepreneur* or hired staff is exchanged for the initiative of the mass of producers, and it is natural to expect a more rapid realization of the aims put forth.

The personal material interest of producers for improvement of production, as the experience of Yugoslavia shows, is linked to the raising of the producers' standard of living. The raising of the producers' standard of living should be connected to the growth of production and income. When I say standard of living, I do not think only of wages and salaries received by the workers, but of all other facilities for making life better and easier; for example: the production of all kinds of commodities for human consumption, opening of schools and cultural institutions, establishing communal and health services, and so on.

The increase of the standard of living, as it is known, at the same time increases the value of labour, which necessarily provokes new efforts for raising productivity of labour, without which it is not possible to produce cheaply or to be competitive on the market.

When the economy reaches a high level of development, the working collectives, as the experience of Yugoslavia shows, pay greater attention to research work, to the education of experts and the improvement of the qualifications of their members. Great interest of the working collectives for new discoveries of science, for new technical and technological achievements, and for applying the latest in the technological field, explains the strong demands which exist in Yugoslavia for strengthening scientific institutions, for improving their equipment, and so forth. At the present time significant changes are in progress in the network and internal organization and management of scientific institutions. A more suitable system of financing is being sought which should connect the material position of the institutions and research workers to the success of the research work. The system of education in vocational schools and particularly in universities is currently being changed with aims to produce more and better technicians, engineers and other experts, and particularly to prepare more systematically a large number of research workers and high specialists who will work on improvement of production.

All these changes came as a consequence of rapid economic and social development, to which the system of workers' self-management contributed mainly, enabling a large scale application of the principle "to everybody according to his work" in its fullest sense.

Speaking about some of the experiences gained in economic and social development in Yugoslavia, in order to stress the fact that rapid development calls for the application of the latest achievements of science and techniques, and also for development of research work, I would not say that the methods which were applied in Yugoslavia are the only possible ones, nor that they are suitable and just as applicable everywhere. I belong to the school of people who hold that we ought to study results and experiences of others, particularly the conditions under which such results are reached and experiences gained. But a country must study thoroughly its own circumstances too, and, knowing the experiences of others, find out the solutions for its own development, taking into account that a solution is good only if it can be confirmed as good in practice.

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The Other Side of Paradise

HAWAII by James A. Michener. Random House, New York. 597 pp. $6.95. — Secker and Warburg, London. 1002 pp. 30s. net. (Available on loan at the USIS libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and the British Council Library in Tel Aviv.)

MICHENER'S latest will make good vacation reading, but only for those who enjoy at least three weeks vacation and intend to spend them doing little else but reclining in a chair in a shady spot. Their reward, after finishing this heavyweight novel, will be a good acquaintance with the entire history of the fabulous islands, from the time when a series of violent spasms in the bowels of the earth made them emerge smack in the middle of the Pacific Ocean some millions of millions years ago, till yesterday's headline — Hawaii's becoming the 50th state of America.

What Michener accomplished over the space of a thousand pages is to present a popular history of Hawaii, thinly disguised as fiction. In this reviewer's opinion he would have done much better if he had stuck to straight history, for what impresses the reader most is the wealth of fascinating information on the fascinating peoples who inhabit that country, while viewed as literature, "Hawaii" is strictly Michener, light, superficial, unpretentious.

After a short description of what happened millions of millions of years ago, the actual story begins in the eighth century when a small band of people first came to what they called Havaiki, as a result of a political struggle on their native island of Bora Bora, 2,400 miles south. They happily roamed the enchanted islands with their paradisiacal climate and rich earth, the men handsome, strong and brave, the women beautiful and affectionate. They worshipped a bewildering collection of gods who were very kind to them, sending sun and rain and plenty of food, but demanding in return a strict adherence to various taboos, and the practice of complicated rituals which often involved human sacrifices. For instance, a man had to be buried alive under each of the four corner stakes of a temple, so that his escaping spirit should uphold the building.

By Mendel Kohansky

End to Pleasure

This happy state of affairs had been going on for about a thousand years, when another group of people landed on the islands. There were merely 22 of them, eleven newly married couples, all in their early twenties, and physically much inferior to the men and women they found there. They worshipped only one god who was however much more demanding, though less kind than the many gods of the Polynesians. Thus, he didn't need human bodies buried alive under his temples, but he considered all pleasure a sin, and decreed so many taboos that life under them was nothing but drudgery. Those who didn't adhere to them, and enjoyed some pleasure in life, were sure after death to suffer the most elaborate bodily punishment — for eternity.

It was in the service of that god that the small band of men and women came to the islands. For they were missionaries, sent by the Board of Missions of the Congregational Church of New England, to convert the natives. The dedicated ministers and their equally dedicated wives had been forewarned as to what to expect from heathens, but they were appalled at the sight of the happy men and women who shamelessly displayed their beautiful bodies in the sun, practised not only polygamy but also polyandry, and even incest.

There is a popular saying in Hawaii about the American missionaries who landed there in the beginning of the 19th century: "They came to the islands to do good, and they did very well." The missionaries were men trained in divinity, but they were New England Yankees with a sharp eye for business, and soon they became aware of the tremendous economic possibilities of the islands. One by one they left the work of God for less spiritual but more lucrative pursuits, so that within several decades Hawaii became a centre of great wealth, all of it in the hands of the missionaries and their children, a tight little oligarchy which for more than a century was to control all of the economic and political life of the country.

The burgeoning economy of Hawaii could not for long subsist on the native population, for the Hawaiians were temperamentally not well suited for work on the large sugar plantation, and there were too few of them anyway. So the sugar barons began to import Chinese coolies under conditions of near slavery. But the Chinese too proved to be not very reliable in the long run; they were too smart to stay forever on the plantation, and work from dawn to sunset for 50 cents a day. So they drifted to the towns and set themselves up in business.

Spreading Legend

Next came Japanese workers, capable and undemanding, working hard and saving their money. And all the time, as the legend of Hawaii spread throughout the world, people kept coming from all over — Portuguese, Filipino, Spanish, German, Dutch, and of course many immigrants from the "mainland" — the United States. There had been a great deal of intermarriage, and a new race began to emerge on the islands, as well as a new state of mind, regardless of race. Michener speaks of the "Golden Men," people influenced by both the East and the West, wholly modern and American and yet heirs to the ancient oriental cultures.

In time everyone prospered — except the Hawaiians, the original owners of the islands. Michener quotes an authority on the history of the country as saying: "Before the missionaries came to Hawaii, there were four hundred thousand happy, naked natives in the mountains killing each other, practising incest, and eating well. After the missionaries had been there a while, there were thirty thousand fully clothed, miserable natives, huddled along the shore, paying lip-service to Christianity and owning nothing."

Towards the end of the book we meet a handsome young man whose official occupation is teaching surfboard riding to tourists, but who actually earns his keep providing amorous adventures to neurotic divorcees from America. He is Kelolo Kanakoa, a direct descendant of King Tamatoa IV who ruled the islands a thousand years ago. His ephemeral bed companions are awe-struck when they find out that his grandfather was still a king, and that he would have been one too if things hadn't changed the way they did.

Out of Love For Books

OHEL BARUCH, The R. Strauss Library: The Books in Hebrew Characters. Compiled by R. Strauss, Shapiro, Valentine and Co., London. XLVII pp. (English), 411 pp. (Hebrew). £4.10.6.

IN the opinion of Mr. Baruch Berthold Strauss of London, book collecting "is the most fascinating pursuit that life can offer." True to this conviction he has built up a remarkable private library of Hebraica and Judaica. "Ohel Baruch" contains books in Hebrew and a few in Yiddish. The second volume, Judaica, is now in preparation and will contain an index for both.

In his introduction, the collector — who admits that he is not a scholar but a businessman — describes how he came to build up his library from a modest collection to the present 6,500 works catalogued in this volume. He claims that his only equipment for the task has been his "love for Jewish books."

The nature of this library bears out Mr. Strauss' deep love for all Jewish works. Although a strictly Orthodox Jew, he has gathered secular works as well as religious. Thus we find works of the famous Talmudist Rifha side by side with those of Baruch Spinoza; Rabbi Nachman of Braslav and Prof. Joseph Klausner; the Orthodox leader Nathan Birnbaum and the "freethinker" Y. L. Peretz. All of them appear in one column on the same page; the catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order of the titles.

In addition to the 25 manuscripts listed in this volume, Mr. Strauss is the proud owner of 32 incunabula (28 in Hebrew), i.e. books printed prior to 1500. As the number of known Hebrew incunabula is only about 150, the 29 owned by Mr. Strauss are by no means a negligible quantity, especially as some of them are considered rare copies.

There are a small number of inconsistencies and lacunae in the volume which should be corrected in the second volume, but these are of such a technical nature that they cannot be fully listed here. Perhaps one point will suffice to illustrate this: offprints from larger works have on a number of occasions been entered as original publications (e.g. Nos. 44, 4640, 4658, 9880), even though the original larger work is listed elsewhere.

In his introduction the author describes the Nazi's attempt to ransack the Lubeck synagogue in 1938. The Rabbi, Mr. Strauss' brother-in-law, threw open the Holy Ark and pointing to the Torah Scrolls said "These are our weapons!" No doubt the compiler considers Jewish literature, and especially traditional works, as the real weapons of the Jewish people to be cared for and studied through the generations.

S.A.B.

ISRAEL TRAUB: Sea Pool (Monotype)
From the artist's exhibition opening Saturday at the Jerusalem Artists' House.

When the Reach Exceeds the Grasp

Dvorkin

JOSEPH Dvorkin's aquarelles, featured by Jerusalem's Artists' House, are painted in neat colours applied with quick strokes and an extremely wet brush. This technique requires great integrity, deliberate planning of the composition, vast experience in less dangerous ways of painting and, last but not least, a nearly visionary power of expression, unfortunately a gift that is most rare.

Mr. Dvorkin's work is not disagreeable to look at, but not convincing either.

"Fish Pond" (No. 13), however, is more restrained, less overdone and less sketchy than the rest. Its detail rendering adequately the calmness and remoteness of the subject.

Traub

FAR more interesting is a double exhibition at the Artists' House: water colours, mosaics and sculptures by Rhoda Lazarus-Traub and monotypes and mosaics by Israel Traub.

Both Traubs are good technicians. Mr. Traub is an expressionist; his work has dignity, but it is somewhat stiff and much too reserved. Best among his pictures is a head in brownish paint, arousing attention by its strong facial expression.

Mrs. Traub's pictures have something outspoken about them. They are charming and have a sweet lightness. Some of her aquarelles are based on models from Far Eastern art, with the accent on the gaiety and carefreeness of the East's everyday painting. Even better than the Japanese-influenced pictures are the highly coloured animal portraits, chickens, ducks and especially fish, all depicted with an astonishing economy of line. They are full of verve and have a fine feeling for nature and a good sense of humour.

Only in one of the mosaics — the cats — does Mrs. Lazarus-Traub succeed in preserving the qualities apparent in her aquarelles. Her representative wood sculptures are well and clearly executed, but the small, tenderly shaped figurines have much greater appeal.

Some oils are shown too, proving only that this technique is definitely not Mr. Dvorkin's medium at least not for the time being.

GERSHON WALTER KON

Selectivity Lacking in Ein Hod Arts, Crafts Show

OUTSIDE of their own delightful village on the western slopes of Mount Carmel, the artists of Ein Hod could not have found a more charming spot in which to show their arts and crafts than the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds with the exhibition buildings adjacent to a lake edged with canna-lilies and bulrushes. Moreover, the beautifully laid-out and lighted grounds are so much cooler than Tel Aviv that they are thronged every evening, and there are few visitors who do not linger to inspect the works on show, especially since the exhibits are very attractively displayed.

On view are paintings, lithographs, pottery, sculpture, mosaics, hand-woven materials, silverware, etc., and while there are some worthwhile works to be seen there is also a good deal of inferior stuff. In fact, it is a bit too much of a mixture of professional and amateur effort. There was a selection committee I understand, but I suppose it is difficult to turn down the work of one's neighbours, and while in the village itself the visitor is not too much disturbed by a difference in standards, more selectivity is demanded at a "formal exhibition."

Among the oils there is a fine abstract by Marcel Janco (the Ein Hod mayor and guiding spirit), No. 37 — with the spiky forms broken by circles and with warm blacks adding to the rich surface. Roselyn Schelesnyak's semi-abstract "Storm" and "Acre," with their compelling colour schemes and feeling of energy, demand attention, while Jean David has a pleasant piece of colour pattern, with each rectangle bearing an incised outline of a face which is amusing as well as attractive to the eye. Michael Gross' landscapes are even more monumental and more simple in design than usual, but they are impressive in their stark statements, and Sima Sionim has a painting of "Boats" which has much charm of colour and of fluid, diffused design. There is an excellent little drawing by Arieh Navon entitled "Clown", and Shaga Cohen's three graphic works (they seem to be monotypes) are imaginative and yet strongly drawn. Shulamith Tal's "Fish" and "Sunny Town" are pleasant both in composition and colour, while Genia Berger's ceramic biblical illustrations have a peasant-like vigour and charm.

Among the sculpture, Zvi Aldubi's "Garden Sculpture," a large, compact, round form, sharply cut at one side, which almost gives the feeling of a crouching woman, looks very well against its green background. Meir Dahan has one figure among his group in wood (No. 97a) which is quite powerful in its firm stylization.

I found the pottery section most disappointing. There was nothing that was particularly imaginative or particularly attractive, although the pieces of Hanna Doron are nicely made and show a certain standard of skill. I have seen a far better selection at Ein Hod itself. Jochanan Peter is another craftsman who is not seen to advantage here; usually his silver jewellery is interestingly designed and well made. There are some very nice things in the hand-weaving section: some attractive rugs and shawls from Klae Scharf, pleasantly discreet in colour and design, and Hedi Mokady shows some charming, loosely woven mats. The friends from abroad accompanying the reviewer round the exhibition were much taken by the woven exhibits but put off by the price.

S.W.

Objective Views of Shabbetai Zvi

Sefer Hayovel le-Shneur Zalman Shazar, Sfunot 3-4

ספר היובל לשניאור זלמן שזר, ספונות ג-ד

(Shneur Zalman Shazar Jubilee Volume). Edited by Itzhak Ben-Zvi and Meir Benayahu. Ben-Zvi Institute, The Hebrew University, Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem. 567 & xxii pp.

THE new approach to an understanding and study of the Sabbatian movement can be dated from the important essay "Scribe of the Messiah" by S. Z. Shazar (then Rubashov) delivered first as a lecture at Dubnow's Seminar in St. Petersburg in 1912, and published a year later in "Hashiloah." In this essay Shazar sets out to prove that the famous rabbinic scholar of Adrianopol, Rabbi Samuel Primo, was formerly the scribe of Shabbetai Zvi. Whereas other Jewish historians had studied the movement with hate and contempt, Shazar, in this and many subsequent studies of the movement, was the first to view it objectively.

It is therefore most appropriate that the Ben-Zvi Institute has dedicated the present double volume of "Sefunot," containing more than a dozen important contributions to the study of the Sabbatian movement, as a jubilee volume marking the 70th birthday of one of present-day Israel's outstanding personalities.

The studies in the volume under review cover a great variety of aspects of the movement — from Sabbatian liturgical compositions in Persia to detailed research in the theological system built up by the returned Marrano Abraham Cardozo. The unifying aspect in all these studies is the fact that almost all of them are based on manuscripts or photostats in the possession of the Ben-Zvi Institute, which has the largest collection in the world of Sabbatian documents.

By Abraham Goldberg

Extreme Sect

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, Head of the Institute, writes on a Dönmeh sect text, one of the several which became known to scholars only during the Turco-Greek war in 1923. It was this extreme Sabbatian sect which converted to Islam. The manuscript published for the first time (in original Ladino and Hebrew translation) reveals how the sect sought justification, paradoxically, for its heretical views and licentious practices in Jewish holy writ.

It is Professor Gershom Scholem who has probed most deeply into the history of the Sabbatian movement. He discusses two important texts which throw much light on the personality and teaching of Abraham Cardozo who in many respects is the outstanding thinker in the Sabbatian movement. The figure of Cardozo has had an unusual attraction for Scholem ever since he began his own researches into the Sabbatian movements in 1923 with a study on Cardozo.

Professor Isaiah Tishby publishes 24 letters of Meir Rofe. Their importance lies in their being among the very few exchanges between those within the movement itself that we have, thus free from the polemics and propaganda of the many letters between followers and opponents of the movement. These letters reveal the inner struggle of two Sabbatian exiles following the apostasy of the Messiah, his exile and death.

Sabbatian Commentary

Two younger pupils of Professor Scholem who have made worthwhile contributions to this volume are Yael Nadav and Rivka Shatz. Yael Nadav, in a really outstanding study, discusses the Kabbalistic treatise written by Rabbi Solomon Ayllion, noted chief rabbi of the Sephardic communities in London and Amsterdam in the early 18th century. Suspected of Sabbatian sympathies in his time (and already proven to be connected with the movement in several studies by Shazar), this treatise shows his definite Sabbatian theology. His thinking, however, was far removed from that of Abraham Cardozo, being close to that of Nathan of Gaza and Samuel Primo.

The only extant commentary to a part of the Pentateuch by a Sabbatian writer, published here by Isaac R. Molho, is analyzed by Rivka Shatz in a penetrating essay. The work was written by one belonging to the Dönmeh group and quotes Scripture to establish that apostasy is an essentially redemptive act. Miss Schatz shows that antinomism was not necessarily connected with belief in Shabbetai Zvi's divinity, and disproves, moreover, the claim made by some scholars that sexual licentiousness did not necessarily accompany antinomistic tendencies.

A most important historical study is that by Meir Benayahu, Director of the Ben-Zvi Institute, on the "Holy Brotherhood" of Rabbi Judah Hasid and their settlement in Jerusalem at the turn of the 18th century. In contrast to what has been previously held by historians, Benayahu proves that the group was relatively small, that it was of a piece with the Sabbatian movement as a whole, leading to a dead end, and that by no stretch of the imagination could it possibly be considered, as has been written, "the beginning of the new era in Jewish history."

Much new light on the Sabbatian movement is given by the publication of a notebook of Avraham Rovigo of Modena by Professor Isaiah Sonne. So, too, do the autobiographical letters of Abraham Cardozo published here by Isaac R. Molho and Abraham Amarillo.

This jubilee volume also lists the various researches into the Sabbatian movement written by Shazar in Hebrew, Russian and German. Important as these are, perhaps his greatest contribution to Sabbatian research will be the scholarly edition he is preparing of one of the most important documents of the Sabbatian period. This is the Yiddish "Beschreibung von Shabbetai Zevi le-Reb Leib be-Reb Ozer" written in Amsterdam by the *gabbai* of the Ashkenazic community.

As the general character of the Sabbatian movement begins to come into proper focus, many scholars still see in it only the absolute failure of a movement which ended in apostasy, licentiousness and general immorality, highlighting by contrast the healthy character of the *halacha*. Others go now to the opposite extreme, regarding it as an indication of almost a "native" antinomistic strain in Judaism. It is true that the *halacha* has emerged supreme and stronger than ever before after the debacle of the Sabbatian movement. Yet one can admire the great yearning for "redemption" fired by the movement in every part of the Jewish world from Amsterdam to Constantinople and beyond as no movement ever did before.

SAMSON

By Arthur C. Jacobs

Samson, that smashed the Philistines
And drove his anger through their stately homes,
Fell down in the soft appeal of those women
Whose skin was foreign to his consecrated fate.

The religion active in his blood
Suffered no frontiers their once mighty lords maintained.
He killed, ate and went to bed
To prove the gods don't always fawn on weakness,

And knew the man is cursed who is contained
And satisfied in his own people's mirrored greed:
Still was betrayed, blinded and enslaved
For a little evasion of his origin.

It was then no divine and marked up retribution
When he tore down the pleasureland of Gaza,
But the last act of a disencumbered man
Crazily striking the scene of his failure.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

WRITING one's memoirs must be a pleasant occupation, seeing that so many people do it, ranging from statesmen and generals down to prisoners. A few years ago a music publisher wrote what is, I am sure, literally the most delightful of them all.

Dr. Hans Heinsheimer's two books, "Menagerie in F-sharp" and "Fanfare for Two Pigeons," have been condensed into **Beivar be'Fa Dies** בעבר בפה דיאש (edited by Dr. P.E. Gradenwitz, translated by Yardena Shapira and Miron Uriel, illustrated with photographs, Massada, Tel Aviv, 218 pp.). The scene moves between Vienna, where the author began his career as a publisher, and the U.S., whence he fled from what he terms "the deluge."

Among the various subjects dealt with, there is a chapter about the experiences of a European refugee in America, a fascinating one about the process of writing, printing, publishing and finally performing a musical work. There is a chapter about "Music in Hollywood" which reads like a satire on everything else in Hollywood, too. The author, who can be serious and very human writing about a genius like Bela Bartok, is extremely funny on the subject of the different types of composers' wives. He fights a fierce battle for musicians' rights in "The Copyright Jungle" and pokes gentle fun at many Americanisms.

Whether your interest lies in music or business or people, this opus will appeal to you.

• • •

ANOTHER in the "how to" series is "How to Live 365 Days a Year," unelegantly translated into Hebrew as **365 Yemot Hayecha** 365 ימות חייך (or, "The 365 Days of Your Life") by John A Schindler, M.D. (translated by Haim Mass, Massada, Tel Aviv, 189 pp.). The theory is simple; your physical fitness is conditioned by your mental fitness, i.e., your feelings, thoughts, moods. So all there is to it is be happy and you'll be healthy. As simple as that. The author is quite ready to show you how.

• • •

MUCH of the beauty and most of the humour of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales were lost on their way from the original to **Agadot Andersen** אגדות אנדרסן as retold by S. Gulden (translated by Yemima Tchernowitz, illustrated by Marja, Massada, Tel Aviv, 56 pp.). I can't see the sense of retelling Andersen anyway, the more so as the new version (or perhaps its Hebrew translation only) is more difficult than the original.

This shortcoming of the text is, however, amply compensated by the magnificent illustrations. These are done in an old-fashioned European manner (they are reprinted from an Italian edition), to enchant any child. The book contains four tales, among which are "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Steadfast Tin Soldier."

By all means buy the book, but I suggest that you tell the stories yourself while looking at the pictures together with the child, rather than letting him read them himself. He can always do that later, when he is old enough to understand all the difficult words.

M.A.

. . . and English

BEFORE long we will be flooded with a spate of Eichmann books. In the meanwhile, it is advisable to read Alex Weissberg's **Advocate for the Dead** (Four Square Books; 88 agora) which recounts the by now familiar but nonetheless fantastic story of Joel Brand. Truth here is indeed stranger than fiction and the full picture of the Nazi leaders in Budapest pegging away at their negotiations with the local Jewish leaders beggars the imagination. This story in all its ramifications aroused bitter and tragic controversy during the Kastner trial. One can take Brand at his face value, one can accuse him of embroidery or naiveté, but the fact remains that this is a basic historical document.

Brand was one of the very few people in Israel who met Eichmann during the war (probably the only other one was Brand's wife) and his impressions in this book (which first appeared in 1956) are of topical interest. Eichmann emerges as cruel and vindictive, without any mitigating quality such as Brand ascribes to certain other Nazi negotiators. It is of interest to recall Brand's story that when Eichmann saw him eyeing a revolver on the table, he commented, "I often think how glad some of your people would be to kill me. But don't be too optimistic. It may be that times will change; it may be that we shall lose the war; but you won't catch me or my family. I have made my arrangements."

G.W.

Life and Letters

Works of Yiddish Writers Published in U.S.S.R.

A literary publishing house in Moscow is working on Yiddish editions of the works of four Jewish writers and poets, Asher Schwartzman, David Bergelson, Shmuel Halkin and Aaron Vergelis. Halkin, the 62-year-old poet and playwright, is the best-known of the four. His play, "Bar Kochba," a panegyric to Jewish heroism, was staged by the Moscow Jewish Theatre during World War Two. The Soviet literary press is now publishing his autobiography in instalments in Russian. The decision to publish these books is possibly due to the fact that in the latest population census half a million Soviet citizens gave their mother language as Yiddish.

But the "Saturday Review" has published the account of a conversation between an American Jewish visitor to the Soviet Union and a young Leningrad Jewish poet who writes in Russian. According to this report, Jewish writers in the USSR feel isolated and discriminated against in the Soviet Writers Association. "We are few, and we do our best to be quiet and not to attract too much attention. We feel we are not greatly liked. We feel that we are the last generation of Jewish creators and that we will not leave a legacy," the Russian poet said. The reference was to living men of letters, the dead ones are greatly admired.

The Moscow Drama Theatre is currently performing Sholem Aleichem's comedy, "200,000." According to the press the musicians for schoolchildren are sold out. The producer of this version is of Uzbek origin, but the composer of the music and the dance director are both Jews.

One of the last stalwarts of Jewish literature was Noah Lurie, who died some time ago. His works included books and stories on the life of Jewish workers, foresters and kolkhoz villagers.

New Arabic Magazine

"Haqiqat al Amer," the Histadrut's Arabic weekly will cease publication on September 1 after appearing for 24 years. It will be replaced by a new Arabic cultural and political monthly, "Al-Hadaf," whose staff will include Tuvia Shamush, Editor, and two young Israel Arab writers, Mustafa Murar and Jamal Ka'war. The Histadrut's Arabic Department is also to assist the "Arab Book Fund" to step up its publishing activities.

Talmud Guide

INTRODUCTION TO THE TALMUD AND MIDRASH by Hermann L. Strack. Meridian. IL3.48.

This is a classic work which first appeared in German in 1887. It is not intended for people who have had no acquaintance with the Talmud and want to know what it is all about. (For such readers I would recommend Abraham Cohen's "Everyman's Talmud".) Strack's book is intended as a companion volume for a person already studying the Talmud or as an invaluable reference guide when points relating to the Talmud have to be looked up. The style is encyclopedic and the contents include a listing of topics dealt with in the Talmud, notes on the more important teachers, brief explanations of the hermeneutical principles and an extensive biblio graphy.

G.W.

Stamp of the Week

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the U.S., was honoured by the U.S. Post Office Department through its third "American Credo" stamp issuance at Charlottesville, Virginia, on May 18, 1960. Jefferson began his remarkable career as a lawyer, served in the Virginia House of Delegates and then became Ambassador to France. U.S. Secretary of State and finally President.

The first of the "Credo" stamps to appear was that bearing the admonition by George Washington, first President of the U.S., "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations." The second featured the statement of Benjamin Franklin, "Fear to do ill and you need fear naught else."

RHODA LAZARUS TRAUB: Birds (Watercolour)
From the artist's exhibition opening Saturday at the Jerusalem Artists' House.

THEATRE NOTES By IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Unsuitable in Every Way

The Little Theatre presents "I Am A Camera" by John Van Druten. Director: Nellie Leeson.

IT seems to me that if the Little Theatre (English-speaking) had deliberately gone out of its way to choose a play that was entirely unsuitable in every way, they could not have been more thorough than in digging up "I Am A Camera." Van Druten based his play on Christopher Isherwood's Berlin novels, written at the time of the emergence of Naziism in Germany. If Van Druten had been able to ignore this background, then no one could have had any quarrel with him as to his questionable taste. But what he actually does is to make the tragedy of the Jews and the stupid cruelty of the German people a backdrop to the uninhibited posturings of the nymphomaniac Sally Bowles.

In addition to "Camera" being a poor choice from the point of view of subject matter, it is wrong for an amateur troupe, no matter how capable, to choose a play that is plainly keyed to the star system. This particular play depends entirely upon the capabilities of a single actress. Gill Marx did her valiant best to portray the effervescent, evanescent Sally Bowles, but there is little that anyone except a well-tried actress could do with the part. Its success depends entirely upon the power of Sally to shock the audience by her uninhibited carrying-on and her unexpurgated remarks. No one but a dyed-in-the-wool professional can satisfactorily strip-tease and sex-tease without appearing self-conscious and uncomfortable.

Yet another reason for my strictures as to the choice of play is the fact that it is not very good structurally, and requires exceptionally skilled direction really to keep it going. Nellie Leeson has done some creditable direction for the Little Theatre, but "Camera" is just a little bit too difficult to stage for anyone but a skilled and slick professional. The poverty of the play becomes apparent when the pace is slow enough for the audience not to be taken in by the witty chat and the sexy situations.

Stanley Broza was satisfactory as the writer, Christopher Isherwood, who becomes a pawn of the irrepressible Sally. Natalie Landauer, the Berlin Jewess, is well played by Lydia Ferdman. Irma Van Den Berg is fairly amusing as Fraulein Schneider, the landlady, who evidently represents the average Berliner of that period. Fritz Wendel does well with the part of the Jew who only admits he is a Jew when his surface veneer is cracked. Rebecca Axelrod plays the lady-like Mrs. Watson-Courtneidge, Sally's mother.

The Little Theatre is a much better than average amateur group and its followers have grown. It is time they began to choose plays for their merits rather than for the fact that they have the right number of actors and a single set.

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CRIME RATION

A KISS BEFORE DYING by Ira Levin. Penguin. 221 pp. 85 ag.

IRA Levin's first crime story is not so much a "Who Done It?" as a "You Name the Killer." The murderer is introduced in the first sentence; the motives and murder are described in all their cold-blooded details in the first part of the book. It is only in the second half that the reader realises that the character has remained nameless and joins the hunt for the tall, blond, blue-eyed killer across the campuses of two university towns and in the New York dwelling of the millionaire father of his victims.

R.H.

SCREAMING WOMAN by Erle Stanley Gardner. Steimatzky, Tel Aviv.

MR. Gardner's "Screaming Woman," first published in 1907, is a good yarn according to pattern, with the courtroom scene and the surprise solution sprung on the Court and the Prosecutor not quite so surprising to the reader. After 30 years' dallying the relationship between Mason and Della Street is also getting slightly ridiculous. Why not marry them off, Mr. Gardner?!

P.A.

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on August 31, 1960

For the convenience of the public the sales office at 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, will remain open on Wednesday afternoons from 4-6 p.m. in addition to the usual hours.

The Orthodox Mentality

AVSHALOM Katz's interview with Rabbi Friedman and his family in the series "From One Generation to Another" was frank and revealing. Mr. Katz seems to have taken over from Peter Frye the star interviewing spot on Kol Yisrael; he lacks Mr. Frye's ebullient personality (which may or may not be a disadvantage) and his flair for the dramatic but, like Mr. Frye, he asks the personal, interesting question; occasionally this verges on the *kutzpadik* but from the listener's viewpoint the result is material that is absorbing and probes beneath the accepted clichés of Israel radio interviews which are generally predictable and dull.

The programme with Rabbi Friedmann and his family gave us a rare opportunity to probe the mentality of an ultra-orthodox Jew (the affiliation was not stated but presumably Rabbi Friedmann is the Agudat Yisrael type). Unfortunately there is too widespread a feeling of intolerance in this country against the ultra-orthodox, partly due to some of the more spectacular manifestations of the Naturei Karta group. This attitude is largely due to a lack of appreciation of a major stream of Jewish tradition which is consistently exemplified in this group of the population. It is one thing to say "This viewpoint is outdated in the modern world and the modern State and therefore I do not subscribe to it"; it is another and dangerous thing to say — as I have often heard — "I hate these people". To combat this dangerous intolerance (which is essential if any *kulturkampf* is to be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and not of violence), people must appreciate the tradition and mentality embodied by the ultra-orthodox groups.

The Torah-centred universe in which Rabbi Friedmann lives will be understood by those who remember East European Jewry as well as by oriental Jews; but to many listeners it must be a strange and remote world. The comparison between the generations emerged this time in the similarity, not the difference. The two boys — aged 12 and 10 — are receiving the same education as their ancestors in Lithuania. They learn every day until nine p.m. and the curriculum consists of Talmud, Bible and Codes. Nothing about Israel. No nature study. No literature. No games. No exercise. No recreation at home. No vacation. The school was not identified but is this one of the Agudat Yisrael institutions, which, although outside the State system, nevertheless receive State subventions? If so, there will be many listeners who will object at the thought of official support for such a Dickensian system. It is possible to educate the child within a strictly traditional framework but insist on the basic elements of modern pedagogical experience — insist, at least, on periods for physical education and on a vacation. It was tragic to hear one of the children, on being asked if he was satisfied with his schedule, wistfully wish for "A little more games." But to the father, the *yeshiva* is the entire life and the children are being brought up with the same attitude. They agreed with the father in the desirability of religious compulsion. Rabbi Friedmann on this subject produced the comparison — "If I see a man about to jump off a roof, shouldn't I restrain him?", and the son agrees. "We have to make people religious to hasten the advent of the Messiah."

The Rabbi, who emerged as a nice personality, explained that he generally spoke Yiddish and kept Hebrew for special occasions — "like a festive garment." When asked who had the last word when he disagreed with his wife, he replied (basing himself on the Talmud), that he had the last word on religious matters, she on secular ones. The family lives in a religious environment — none of its best friends is non-religious. The cinema is a negative phenomenon ("it might begin as art but it ends as pornography" said the Rabbi) and the children had never heard of Charlie Chaplin; theatre is less negative but is nevertheless discouraged because it detracts from the precious hours of study. This complete absorption in religious study pervades the family's entire life; the child's ideal is to be a *talmid hakam*; on Independence Day, there is study as usual; and "religion can be separated from the State among Christians where it is a social custom — but not among Jews where it is the entirety of life."

MICHAEL Ohad's dramatization of the story of the Spanish Armada was extremely competent. He started from the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots and traced the events from the viewpoint of Elizabeth, Philip and the pope. Status V (who was not quite so decrepit or so old as depicted); other personalities were only incidental and even Drake was hardly mentioned — no bowls, either. There were many neat touches (noticeably the overlapping dialogue between Elizabeth and Philip) and the picture built up was historically sound and dramatically gripping: only the epilogue with its sketching of Essex Appeal was somewhat anticlimatic and largely unrelated to the main theme.

The cast was good and Shraga Freedman made a fine narrator. Tell it not in Gath but much of the incidental music was Wagnerian (and as listeners should find incidental music unfamiliar, what is more unknown among us than Wagner and Strauss?).

GEORGE Kleinsinger's jazz opera based on don marquis' famed story of "archy and mehitabel" was amusing in spots but suffered from a lack of musical unity. The text was well put together and contained a number of memorable quotes ("honesty is not profitable unless kept strictly under control." "to a mosquito, people are just something to eat") but the music mixed styles and failed to hang together; it lacked the charming simplicity of Kleinsinger's best-known work, "Tubby the Tuba." Nevertheless the piece was well worth hearing; it was a pity that bad programme-planning had it broadcast simultaneously with an interesting work played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Dave Brubeck quartet on another wavelength.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Mendelssohn concert (today at 1.05); Rabbi Rook feature (tomorrow at 7.35); Entertainment competition from Monaco (tomorrow at 10); Sephardi selichot (tomorrow at midnight); "The Good Soldier Schweik" (Mon. at 9.30); Paul Robeson in "Othello" (Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Literary critics discuss Shlomo Nitzan's trilogy (Weds. at 7.45); Italian song festival (Thurs. at 6); Hebrew education in the Diaspora (Tours. at 9.45); The travels of George Mikes (Thurs. at 10; second wavelength); Art Tatum programme (Thurs. at 10.30).

AUDIO

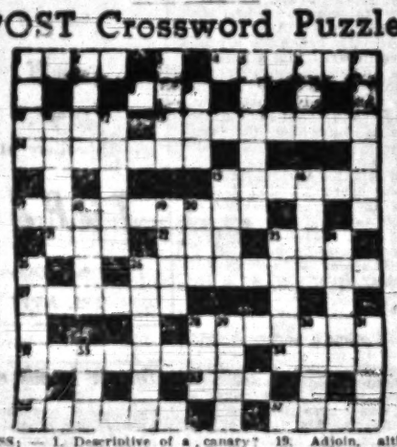
Radio Review

USIS DRAMA WELL ACTED

WHEN the Dramatic Circle of the United States Information Centre, Jerusalem, presented N. Richard Nash's "The Rainmaker" at the YMCA Auditorium on Thursday last, the well-filled hall proved that this group has a large number of followers who will not be deterred even by the oppressive heat. Most ably directed by Yosef Ya'akov, the play went over very well, especially since every part was well cast and carried convincingly. The female lead was most impressively acted by Naomi Zuckermann, and Sami Behar made the most of his gratifying part as the rainmaker. A lively and commendable presentation.

B.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. Descriptive of a dangerous button? 4. When they aren't ticking, they're ticking. 8. Catch him. 10. Very excited indeed. 13. Most childish? 14. Go back and buy some more drinks? 15. Milner's wizard. 17. Number eleven. 21. It shows that the sides are balanced. 22. It's eaten in abundance. 23. Peck. 26. Fat insect? 27. Grub. 28. Knight who gave his ear to a doctor? 32. Sort of meat for a meal. 34. Forced to provide meals? 35. Came off on top. 36. Would it take a day to run around this planet? 37. Stocking colour?

DOWN: — 1. Sabra. 2. It's just the place you'll notice. 3. Go with letters for an artist. 5. Tree. 6. This is where you come in. 7. Providing more than just a tin of food? 9. Tea vessel. 11. Reach handily. 12. Make a noise in the fireplace? 15. A plant to make money out of? 16. If you don't work, you'll only get bread. 18. Imitate a canary? 19. Adjoin, although there's an objection, apparently. 20. On a chest it's a tree. 23. What you think during the night? 24. Liquid nobody likes to see on the shed. 25. Bob Miles gives us a grin. 26. Fuss, confound it! 28. An animal to intimidate? 29. Denotes a mystery author. 30. Almost a daily assembly. 31. Grant. 33. He disturbs an ant.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: — 1. Wept. 4. Escort. 8. Nil. 10. Sloe (gin). 13. Nineteen. 14. Pillage. 15. Prince. 17. Shoe-laces. 21. Err. 22. (Jos. 22: A-N-T. 26. Tennessee. 27. Styles. 28. Springs. 32. Istanbul. 34. Cane. 35. (cash)-Box. 36. Typist. 37. Flat.

DOWN: — 1. Was-p. 2. Pool. 3. King. 5. She-ars. 6. On-e. 7. Tender. 9. Lie. 11. Lithe. 12. Elder. 15. Peon. 16. Nuns. 18. Orgy. 19. Aces. 20. Con. 23. Aspic. 24. Teign(mouth). 25. Assist. 26. Tennis. 28. Sub. 29. P-lot. 30. Nail. 31. Seat. 33. Tip.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

The Endplay Trap

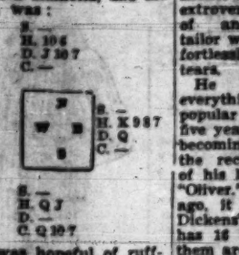
SOUTH was dealer at forty to his side. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1C	1S	2D	2H
3C	—	—	—

The North-South partnership had a walk-over for two no-trumps or three diamonds. Two no-trumps was ruled out because North failed to show his good spade stoppers, and the bonus for honours had lured South away from the natural three diamonds call into the more dangerous three clubs contract.

West made the heart ace and switched to spades; declarer took a finesse and drew two rounds of trumps. When East failed to follow suit to the second round, South found himself neck deep in trouble: he had three losers in the red suits and two in trumps.

The only chance lay in a favourable endplay, and the first essential condition was to keep East out of the lead. With a prayer on his lips declarer put down the ace of diamonds, and West missed his opportunity to turn brilliant by unblocking. This was followed by a free finesse in spades, and the ace took care of one diamond loser. West was next put into the lead with a diamond, and the situation was:

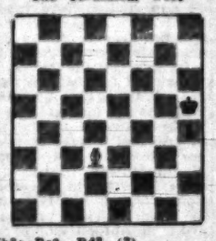


South was hopeful of ruffing a spade, when he would next exit with a heart. If West ruffed, he would be stuck on lead; otherwise he would have to surrender his last neutral card, and his compulsory ruff of the next lead would present declarer with a tenace position.

But West too saw the writing on the wall; instead of obliging with a spade he therefore exited with a trump, thus forfeiting a sure trump winner. Now South was helpless. He took the trick and tried the heart; but East spiked him with the master queen of diamonds, thereby securing the setting trick.

CHESS

Problem No. 1364
B. Atanasievic, Belgrade
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

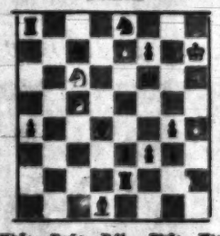


Kh2; Re2; Bd3. (3)
Kb5; Qe1; Ph4. (3)
Helpmate in two (H.2x)
a) Set. b) Bd3 to d2.

White mates in seven (7x)

Friday, August 26, 1960

Problem No. 1365
R. Kofman & A. Popandopulo
1st Place, V. U.S.S.R. Championship



Kh7; Rg5; Bd1, Bh8; Kte6, Kte4; Pe7, h4. (8)
Kf5; Ra8, Re2; Bd4; Kte7, Kte8; Pa4, e3, f6, f7, g3, g4. (12)

White mates in seven (7x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1362 (Garai): 1.Re8! — 2.R:e6+ Kg6 2.B:h8x; 1. — Ktb:d4 2. R:e6+ K:e6 3. Ra8x; 1. — Ktc:d4 2. Re4+ K:e4 3. Qb1x — A fine study in self-pins.

New club in Jerusalem. The inauguration of the Reshevsky Club took place at Hekhal Shlomo last Monday. A lecture by Mr. Z. Landoi, Chess Editor of "Haizofe" and a chess quiz were followed by a simultaneous performance by Mr. Y. Kurztag.

Ramat Gan championship. The semi-finals were won by Z. Filipovski with seven points out of seven. The finals will open on August 31.

"Shachmat" No. 4. A chess crossword by R. Ruppin is one of the highlights of the August issue of this monthly bulletin.

"Haproblemist," the official organ of the Israel Problemists' Association, contains the recent awards and has been mailed out to members.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP 1960

Game No. 894
Sicilian Defence
E. GUFFI
(ASA)
S. SMILTINER
("Re6")

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Kf6 3.e5 Kd5 4.Kte3 e6 5. Kt:d5 e:d 6.d4 d6 7. Bb5+ Kc6 8.0-0 a6 9.B:c6 b:c 10.Re1 B 7 11.e:d Q:d6 12. d:c Q:c5 13.Kte5 Be6 14.Kfd3 Qd6 15.Bf4 Qd8 16.Re5 0-0 17.Qf3 Qd7 18.Bd4 Rfe8 19.Qg3 Bf8? (f6!) 20.Re5! Re7 21. R:e7 R:e7 22.Kte5 (in the end game white will have the upper-hand with a Kt. vs. Bishop) 22.—Qe7 23. Qd6 Ra8 24.R 3! Qb8 25.Q:b8 R:b8 26.b3 — R:e5 27.Kt:d3 Rb8 28.a4 a5 29.Kte5 Ra8 30. Ra1 Kf8 31.c3 Re8 32.Kf1 R:e3 33. R:e3 R:e3 34.f:e Ke7 35.Ke2 Kd8 36.b4 b5 37.Kd3 Ke5 38. b:a Kd6 39.Kd4 Kc7 40.a5 Kb6 41.a5+ Ka7 42.Ke5 b4 43.Kd6 g5 44.K:c6 f5 45.K:d5 g4 46.g3 h3 47.Ke5 Kb8 48.Kb6 Ka8 49. a7. Black resigns.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL 1960

Game No. 895
Gruenfeld Defence
SIMAGIN
KORCHNOI

1.d4 Ktf6 2.Ktf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Kte3 d5 5.Bg5 Kte4 6.e:d K:g5 7.K:g5 e6 8.Ktf3 e:d 9.e3 0-0 10.Be2 c6 11.0-0 Be6 12.Kte4 Ktd7 13.Re1 Qe7 14.Kte1 Ra8 15.Ktd3 Rf5 16.Bf3 Ktb6 17.Kta5 Ktc4 18.b3 Ktd6 19.Re1 h5 20.g3 h4 21.Bg2 Rc8 22.Ktf4 h:g 23.h:g Qg5 24.Bh3 f5 25. Bg2 Qh6 26.K1:d5 c:d 27.B:d5+ Rf7 28.e4 f:e 29.Kt:e4 Be6 30.Kt:d6 B:d5 31.R:e8+ Rf8 32.Re4 g5 33.Re7 Q:d6 34.Re-e7 Rf6 35. Re7 Qe6 36.R:d5 Q:d5 37.Qh5 Bg7 38. Qe6 Q:d4 39.Qe6+ Kh7 40.Qh3+ Kg6 41.Qe6+ Rf6 42. Qe2 b5 43.g4 Kh6 44.Ff1. White resigns.

Leningrad — Hungary Match. Meeting for their third annual match (this time in a four-round contest on 13 boards), the Russians, led by B. Spassky, won the event by 32:20 (7:6, 8:5, 9½:3½, 7½:5½). Barcza, Portisch and Bilek played on the top boards of the Hungarian team.

Copenhagen International. Grandmasters Geller, Petrosian, Larsen and Stahlberg are amongst the participants of this tournament, now in progress with players from E. Germany, Denmark and Holland taking part.

R. G. Wade and B. Sander tied for the place in the Dwole, Holland, international tournament. Third place went to Litmanowics, Poland.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

One-Man Revival of London Musicals

By NORMAN MOSS

LONDON (NANA). — THE most startling and talked-about phenomenon in British show business today is the one-man revival of the British musical.

The one man in question is Lionel Bart, the hawk-nosed, extroverted 29-year-old son of an East End Jewish tailor who sheds songs as effortlessly as a baby sheds tears.

He has written nearly everything good in British popular music in the past five years, but he is only now becoming really famous with the record-smashing success of his latest musical show, "Oliver." Opened a month ago, it is based on Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist." It has 16 songs, and some of them are already being hummed in streets all over Britain.

Bart is "the biggest thing in British popular music since Noel Coward arrived on the scene 35 years ago, and he has a versatility and fertility that even Coward never had. He can toss off a song of reputable standard in 60 minutes flat — words and music both; and it's a trick he does several times a week, producing everything from rock'n'roll to sophisticated period comedy.

Bart "arrived" on the London stage with the songs for a bawdy 17th-century comedy called "Lock Up Your Daughters," hailed with delight by sophisticated theatregoers. He made a bigger bang still with the brilliantly worded songs of "Fings Ain't What They Used T've," a comedy of London low-life. It has the talent and vitality that Britons have become used to seeing only in the great American musicals. It is now in its second year.

Washboard Exponent

He found he liked the theatre, with its vitality and its showing-off, and he acted in amateur revues and wrote some numbers for them. Then he teamed up with a group of lively youngsters playing a kind of primitive rock-'n'-roll music in coffee bars in the evenings (he played a washboard). He wrote a song for the group called "Rock with the Cave Men," and it was published.

Soon, he was writing songs for most of Britain's younger "Pop" singers, simple, catchy melodies that had a way of catching on. One of these, "Living Doll," became a hit with U.S. teen-agers as well.

Bart was in America earlier this year for a frustrating two-and-a-half weeks, with "Lock Up Your Daughters." The book, though not the songs, received some bad notices in the pre-Broadway try-outs, and some scenes were banned in Boston, so the producers became discouraged and the show never opened in New York.

Bart is a quiet-talking man. His abounding energy flows smoothly into purposeful activity. But he surrounds himself with people, rarely works alone.

He gets a deep satisfaction out of the response to his songs. The greatest experience of his life, he says, was listening to the 21 rapturous, yelling curtain calls on the opening night of "Oliver."

"It was fantastic," he says. "It nearly knocked me over."

Now Bart has written the book and songs for a musical about London during the air raids, and the spirit of the East End at the time, as he remembers it from his childhood.

"The British impresarios don't want to take a chance with something that's new and British," he complains. "They'd rather put on a show that's already been a success in America.

"The only reason the kind of thing I'm doing now is new is because it didn't get a chance before. I can't believe that I'm the only person around with this kind of talent."

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 8.45, 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.

Commencing August 27, 1960

EDEN Tel. 3629
Electronic war erupts from outer space...
The Mysterions
Who can say it will not happen?
In splendid colours.

CINEMA HABIRAH Tel. 61360
2nd week
After a great success in Tel Aviv
VOULEZ VOUS DANSER AVEC MOI?
Brigitte Bardot, Henri Vidal, Dawn Adams
Thrilling colour
Hebrew and English Titles
Adults only

JERUSALEM Tel.
Kiryat Yovel
From Aug. 26 to Aug 29
VINTAGE
with Mel Ferrer, Pier Angeli and Theodore Bikel
From Aug. 30 to Sept. 1
THE LITTLE HUT
with Stewart Granger, Ava Gardner, David Niven

OR-GIL Tel. 8-1486
4th and last Week
Yul Brynner
Gina Lollobrigida
SOLOMON & SHEBA
Technirama Technicolor
Directed by King Vidor
No complimentary tickets
Please note times of performances
3.30, 7, 9.15

ORION Tel. 2914
From the producer of "Sayonara"
The best-seller novel by Theodore White
The Mountain Road
James Stewart, Lisa Lu
Daily at 10.30 a.m.
"SAPS AT SEA" (2nd week)
25 agorot per ticket

ORNA Tel. 4733
See the Bachelor and the Babies!
lots of laughter!
Sitting Pretty
Clifton Webb, Maureen O'Hara
Robert Young

RON Tel. 3104
at 7 and 9 p.m. only
Francoise Arnoul — Massimo Girotti
matrimonial complications in:
ASPHALTE
For Adults Only!
directed by Hervé Bromberger
From Sunday at 3.30 p.m. daily. THE WONDER MAN
Danny Kaye — Colour
admittance for children 52.5 agor.
From Today, Friday, daily at 10.30 a.m.
No Place For Wild Animals
Colour
admittance for children 25 ag.
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.
TARZAN OF INDIA

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
THE MAN IN GREY
Lady Eleanor Smith's romance of the regency
Starring James Mason
Margaret Lockwood
Stewart Granger

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
3rd Week
THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE
With:
Peter Finch, James Mason
Yvonne Mitchell
in Technicolor—Cinemascope
No Complimentary Tickets
"STEINER" Film
At: 3.30—6.45—9 p.m.

ZION HALL Tel. 3286
Sylvia Lopez
Sonia Flemans
A lavish Technicolor musical spectacle. The story of the most famous night-club in Paris
TABARIN
with the "Nine-to-Il Girls" of the Lido and the "French Can-Can" of the Moulin Rouge.

Commencing Saturday, August 27, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
FERNANDEL
Dans sa Meilleure creation
La Vache et Le Prisonnier
Friday at 3 p.m.
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Franz Lehar's Operette
TZAREVITCH
Starring:
Louis Marino — Sonia Ziehmann
Ivan Petrovitch
Technicolor
Friday at 3 p.m.
UP IN THE WORLD

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Aug. 27, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Revival of Best Fox Pictures
1950 — 1960
VIVA ZAPATA!
with MARLON BRANDO — ANTHONY QUINN
premiere today 2.30
Sat. 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 4; 7.15; 9.30
Fully Air-conditioned

ALLENBY
Elizabeth Taylor — Dana Andrews
Peter Finch in
ELEPHANT WALK
Colour by Technicolor
3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
Robert Stack
as the most daring adventurer in
JOHN PAUL JONES
with Marian Pavan
Erin O'Brien, Bette Davis
Technicolor — Technirama
Hebrew and French subtitles
No complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA Tel. 20439
9th Week
Evenings 6.45 & 9.30
1960 International Cannes Festival sensational winner
LA DOLCE VITA
Mats. 11 & 4 Today 2.30
LAUREL & HARDY
SWISS MISS

CHEN Tel. 29057
2nd Week
The Best of Chaplin
THE CHAPLIN REVUE
"A Dog's Life" "Shoulder Arms" "The Pilgrim"
2 Perf. Daily 4, 7.15, 9.30

EDEN Open-air
2nd Week
The bright Indian Picture
INSANIYAT
with Dilip Kumar
Dev Anand and Jipo

ESTHER 4th Week
Air-conditioned
Glenn Ford, Debbie Reynolds
in a detective comedy
THE GAZEBO
Love, laughs—murderous fun

GAT Tel. 27888
3rd Week
Israel Premiere
you will be stunned to see:
Fernandel Confident Des Dames
4, 7.30, 9.30
Buses 12, 16, 30.

HOD 2nd Week
The cast of "How Good To Be a Bachelor" in
PIACERI DELLOSCATOLO
(Bachelors' Pleasures)
Adults only
7.30, 9.30

MAXIM 3rd Week
Donald Sinden, Barbara Mezey
OPERATION BULLSHINE
is another British comedy which you will die laughing of.
Technicolor
4, 7.30, 9.30

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Sandra Dee, Cliff Robertson
GIDGET
For adults only
4, 7.30, 9.30
A Columbia Picture

MIGDALOR
(Air-conditioned)
2nd Week
SARITA MONTIEL
Sings in
PIEL CANELA
(The tempting Lady)
For adults only.

PARIS
Air-conditioned
9th Week
Walt Disney's big party.
THE LADY AND THE TRAMP
3.30, 5.35, 7.30, 9.30.

OPHIR 2nd Week
Rossana Podesta, Dawn Adams, Magali Noël
Christian Marquand in
L'ILE AU BOUT DU MONDE
Adults only
Baby Maltah Film

ORION
ANITA EKBERG
Too much woman for one man to handle, too much trouble for one town to hold
"VALERIE"
Sterling Hayden — Anthony Steel
4, 7.30, 9.30

RAMAT GAN
2nd Week
Evenings 7.30 and 9.30
17 weeks in Tel Aviv
7 weeks in Jerusalem
TIGER BAY
Mat. 4 p.m.
DUEL AT O.K. CORAL

PEER
Air-Conditioned
Cecil B. De Milles'
SAMSON AND DELILAH
The staggering story of the mightiest mortal who ever lived.
Technicolor
Hedy Lamarr, Victor Mature
George Sanders
4, 7.30, 9.30

SHDEROTH
evening perfs. at 7.30, 9.45 only
Elizabeth Taylor — Montgomery Cliff
Katherine Hepburn
in Tennessee Williams'
SUDDENLY LAST SUMMER
for adults only
Mats. 4 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
UNDER THE CARIBBEAN
In colour.

TAMAR 2nd Week
Presents
CHALEURS D'ETE
(SUMMER HEAT)
"A daring, new wave production..."
"Completely uninhibited"
"Sensational in its sensuality."
Youth under 16 positively not admitted
Mats. continuous from 10 a.m. Eve.: 7.30 — 9.30

TCHELET
Air-Conditioned
Glenn Ford
in a roaring comedy
IMITATION GENERAL
non-stop perfs.
10-12-3-4 — 7.30 9.30

YARON
Israel Premiere
Rod Steiger, James Mason
Angie Dickinson
CRY TERROR
M.G.M.'s masterpiece of excitement and suspense

ZAMIR
Honeymoon
Antonio Ludmila, Isarka

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., August 27, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Darryl F. Zanuck's
Crack in the Mirror
reveals the open and hidden motives.
with
Orson Welles, Juliette Greco, Bradford Dillman
For adults only.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd week
After 17 weeks in Tel Aviv and 7 weeks in Jerusalem
TIGER BAY
John Mills, Hayley Mills (daughter of John Mills)
Horst Buchholz
Also the Short:
"Wedding in Springtime" (Princess Margaret)
in colour.

ATEMON Tel. 3003
Air conditioned
M.G.M.'s amazing story by Daphne du Maurier
The Scapegoat
Alec Guinness, Bette Davis

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
HARRY BLACK AND THE TIGER
Stewart Granger, Barbara Rush
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE FLY
Al Hedison, Patricia Owens
Cinemascope & Technicolor
For adults only.
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.
Saturday night at 7 and 9.10

GAL-OR Tel. 4587
James Craig, Lyn Bari,
Women Of Pitcairn Island
Mats.: Thunder in the East
Tell T.

MIRON Tel. 3383
Air conditioned
3 beauties and their adventures
Souvenir D'Italie
Technicolor
Vittorio de Sica, Isabelle Corey

MAY Tel. 2858
Air conditioned
Cary Grant, Sophia Loren, in
HOUSEBOAT
in Technicolor

MORIAH Tel. 81477
After 6 record breaking weeks in Tel Aviv
Richard Todd, Michael Wilding,
Dennis Price,
DANGER WITHIN
400 plan 55 escape — one plans to betray!
3 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere!
Das Wirtshaus Im Spessart
with
Liselotte Pulver, Carlos Thompson
Music & colour

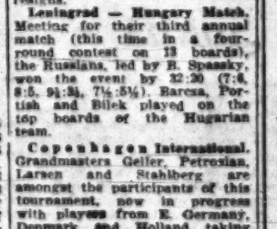
ORION Tel. 4030
Hall ventilated.
Patricia Medina, MacDonald Carey
Stranger at My Door

ORLY Tel. 81988
One minute—Carmelit terminus
5th week
The well-known film
LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS
with Jean Louis Barrault
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.
Saturday night at 7 and 9.10.
Children's matinee perfs. daily at 4 p.m.
A BOY IN FLANDERS
Theodore Bikel, David Ladd
Technicolor & Cinemascope

PEER Tel. 2232
Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn
Sira Montes
in magnificent Super Western
LAST TRAIN FROM GUNHILL
Vistavision — Technicolor
For adults only

TAMAR Tel. 6582
2nd week
Danny Schneider, Curd Jurgens
in the extraordinary French production
KATIA
A story of hidden loves.
In colour.

ROBERT STACK
MARISA PAVAN
MAC'DONALD CAREY
JEAN PIERRE AUMONT
DAVID FARRAR
and BETTE DAVIS
in
John Paul Jones



FILMED IN TECHNIRAMA® COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR®
ISRAEL PREMIERE
starting Saturday, August 27, 1960, at
ARMON-DAVID Cinema, TEL AVIV

Israel Premiere

Another outstanding British Film after 17 weeks success of Tiger Bay
SAPPHIRE
A gripping murder mystery
Brilliantly played against the background of today's crucial racial problems.
Dear visitor, you are kindly requested NOT to reveal the secret of the film to any of your friends.
Distributed by Tair Films

HINGA BAR
Renovated and fully air-conditioned in Gesia, Tel Aviv. Tel 26819, 62300
New international programme incl. strip-tease.

Tel Aviv.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
527, 258.4, 240 & 208 M.

News: Hebrew 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow, 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Kol Yisrael — For Child & Youth." 11.30 Popular Concert: Mehul: Overture "Timoleon"; Weber: Concert Piece in F-minor for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Robert Casadesus); Boccherini: Menuet; Beethoven: Turkish March. 12.00 Chamber Music. Bach: Trio-Sonata in G, for Flute, Violin and Harpsichord; J. Ch. Bach: Quintet No. 2 in E-flat major for Two Clarinets, Two Horns and Bassoon; Brahms: Trio in A-minor, for Clarinet, Cello and Piano. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.20 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.00 Classical Request Programme — Mendelssohn: 1) Violin Concerto No. 1 in E-minor opus 64 (Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin); 2) Symphony No. 4 in A-major, opus 90 (Soloist: Georg Solti). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Mag. 7.30 Hebrew Songs. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Way of Men" ed. by Y. Ben-Herut and R. Bashan. 8.35 Violin Pieces. 9.15 Today at the Olympics. 9.30 Friday Evening Concert played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal: Handel-Freudenthal: Suite from "Julius Caesar"; Benjamin Britten: Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings opus 31; Soloists: Lesli Chchay and Avraham Aharoni; Nils-Erik Fougstedt: Symphony No. 2 opus 48. 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Verdi: Overture "Louise Miller"; Handel: Variations; Gounod: Ballet Music from "Faust"; Kreisler: Menuet; Godefroy: Galanta Dances. "Fritchay": Dances of the Flowers. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.10 Hebrew Songs. 9.40 Sabbath Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosso in D; Bloch: Concerto Grosso No. 1 for Strings with Piano Obbligato. 10.30 Excerpts from selected programmes of the year. 11.30 Russian Folk Songs. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Heral Centenary Programme. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Rossinic. Overture "William Tell"; Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen (Soloist: Jascha Heifets); Borodin: "In the Steppes of Central Asia." 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Raton U." by Erich Boerschel. 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records of Hebrew Songs. 5.45 Talk by A. Eisenberg. 6.00 Opera — Verdi: "Rigoletto." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Daniel chaps. 9 & 10. 9.15 Summer Concert: Mozart — arr. Boehm: Sonatina, played by George Haas (Oboe), Josef Zalmanov (Clarinet), Zohar Nalman (Bassoon) and Simha Arom (Horn); Larsson: Concertino for Clarinet and Orchestra (Soloist: Melvin Keller Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Othmar Nussio: "Folklore d'Engadina" (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 10.00 Festival of the International Entertainment Competition in Monaco. 11.30 Dance Music. 11.45 Light Music. 12.00 Selichot Prayers. 1.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
490 GHZ & 261.7 M.
Commercial Programme.

Today: 2.00 Oriental 3.01 Melodies. 3.20 Famous Orchestra 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today, 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Moroccan. 8.35 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.50 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Concert: Palestrina: "The Song of Songs" (Conductor: Edwin Lochner); Ben-Zion Orgad: "Haiyei Tsavel," Symphony with Baritone Solo (Soloist: Yehoshua Bahar, conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News). **Today and Tomorrow:** 9.00-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Today:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.30 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 208 and 205 M.) **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haifaret" by A. Gurzwitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Via-a-Via." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Lalo, Bach & De-Falla. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS 25.25, 19.60, 16.84 & 13.98 M.: 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today** News Review. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. Review of the Weekly British Press. Little Impressions From Great Britain.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme. Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Report to Middle East on 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 738 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): **News:** 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00